April 5, 1775. NUMB. 2415.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

PHILADELPHIA.

An ACT *to regulate the Aſſize of Bread, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS the Mode heretofore uſed for regulating the Aſſize of Bread, by the Prices at which Wheat is commonly ſold, has been found, on Experience, to be unequal, as the Price of Wheat by no Means determines, with Certainty, the Price of Flour; to the Intent therefore that, from and after the Publication of this Act, a juſt, equal and conſtant Rule and Method, may be duly obſerved and kept in the making and aſſizing the ſeveral Sorts of Bread herein after mentioned, which ſhall be made for Sale in any Place or Places where ſuch Aſſize ſhall be ſet, in Purſuance of this Act; Be it enacted by the Honourable *JOHN PENN*, Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, by and with the Conſent and Advice of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the ſaid Province, in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Mayor or Recorder, and any two of the Aldermen of the City of *Philadelphia*, or for the Burgeſs or Burgeſſes of any Borough, and two Juſtices of the Peace of the County, or for any three Juſtices of the Peace for any County within this Province, from and after the Publication hereof, as often as there may be Occaſion, to ſet, aſcertain and appoint, in any Place or Places within their reſpective Juriſdictions, the Aſſize and Weight of the ſeveral Sorts of Bread following, which ſhall in any ſuch Place or Places be made for Sale, ſold or expoſed to Sale, and the Price to be paid for the ſame; and that in every Aſſize of Bread which ſhall be ſo ſet, in Purſuance of this Act, due Regard ſhall be had, from Time to Time, to the Market Price which Flour, whereof ſuch Bread ſhall be made, ſhall be ſold at in the Cities, Towns or Places, in or near the Place where ſuch Aſſize ſhall be ſo ſet, and that the ſaid Aſſize ſhall be ſet and aſcertained according to the Table following, in Avoirdupois Weight, of Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

The Price of fine Flour, Middlings, and Rye Flour, by the Cwt. reſpectively.		A Four-penny Loaf to weigh,		The Price of fine Flour, Middlings, and Rye Flour, by the Cwt. reſpectively.		A Four-penny Loaf to weigh,	
s.	*d.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*s.*	*d.*	*lb.*	*oz.*
7	0	3	5½	14	6	2	3
7	6	3	3½	15	0	2	2½
8	0	3	2	15	6	2	1
8	6	3	0½	16	3	2	0
9	0	2	15	17	0	1	15
9	6	2	14	17	9	1	14
10	0	2	12½	18	6	1	13
10	6	2	11	19	3	1	13
11	0	2	10	20	0	1	12½
11	6	2	9	20	9	1	11½
12	0	2	8	21	6	1	10½
12	6	2	7	22	3	1	10
13	0	2	6	23	0	1	9½
13	6	2	5	24	0	1	8½
14	0	2	4	25	0	1	7½

And ſo in Proportion for Loaves of a larger or ſmaller Size.

And in order to enable the ſaid Magiſtrates and Juſtices within their reſpective Juriſdictions to ſet the Aſſize of Bread with Juſtice and Equity, *Be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That the reſpective Prices which the ſeveral Kinds of Flour, fit to make the ſaid different Sorts of Bread allowed to be made by this Act, ſhall commonly and generally from Time to Time, *bona Fide*, ſell for in the ſaid City of *Philadelphia*, and other Places aforeſaid, and not at particular Times, or on particular Contracts only, ſhall once in every Month, or oftener, if neceſſary, as the ſaid Magiſtrates or Juſtices reſpectively ſhall appoint, be given and delivered in Writing, on Oath or Affirmation, to the ſaid Magiſtrates or Juſtices, by the Clerk of the Market, or ſuch other Perſon or Perſons, in the Places aforeſaid, as the ſaid Magiſtrates and Juſtices reſpectively ſhall order and appoint, and within two Days next after ſuch Return of the Prices aforeſaid ſhall be given in as aforeſaid, the Aſſize, Weight and Price of all Kinds of Bread to be made for Sale, ſold or expoſed to Sale, ſhall, from Time to Time, be ſet by the Magiſtrates and Juſtices aforeſaid, within their reſpective Juriſdictions; and that after the fixing and ſetting ſuch Aſſize, the ſame ſhall with all convenient Speed be made public, in ſuch Manner as the ſaid Magiſtrates and Juſtices ſhall think proper, and ſhall be in Force until a new Aſſize ſhall be fixed and ſet; but before any Advance or Reduction ſhall be made in the Weight of Bread in any of the Places aforeſaid, the ſaid Clerk of the Market, or other Perſon appointed as aforeſaid to give in the Prices of Flour, ſhall deliver Copies of ſuch Return to two of the Bakers reſiding within the Place, for which the ſame ſhall be made, with the Notice thereunder written of the Time and Place of ſetting the next Aſſize, to the End that the Bakers of ſuch Place may have, from Time to Time, an Opportunity to offer to ſuch Magiſtrates or Juſtices their Objections, if any they have, againſt any Advance being at that Time made in the Weight of Bread.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That after any Aſſize of Bread ſhall be ſet, in Purſuance of this Act, no Alteration ſhall be made therein, either to raiſe the ſame higher, or to ſink the ſame lower, unleſs the Price of Flour ſhall be returned as having roſe *Six-pence per* Hundred Weight more than the laſt Return made, or having fallen *Six-pence per* Hundred Weight lower than the ſaid laſt Return.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Perſon or Perſons who ſhall make any Loaf Bread of Wheat Flour for Sale, in any of the Places aforeſaid, ſhall mark all the Bread he ſhall bake with his Name, and with the following Letters, to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral Sorts; that is to ſay, the fine white Bread with F, and Middling Bread with M; which ſeveral Sorts of Bread ſhall be made in the Manner following, the fine white Bread of the beſt fine white Flour, and the Middling Bread of good Middlings; and the Loaves of ſuch Bread ſhall be a *Penny* Loaf or Roll, a *Two-penny*, a *Four-penny*, an *Eight-penny* and a *Twelve-penny* Loaf, and no other.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever ſhall, after the Publication hereof, make for Sale, ſell or expoſe to Sale, any of the ſeveral Sorts of Bread aforeſaid, within the Places aforeſaid, which ſhall not be ſufficiently baked, or marked with the Mark, and of the Weight and Fineneſs directed by this Act, every ſuch Perſon or Perſons, offending in the Premiſes, ſhall forfeit all ſuch Bread ſo deficient in Weight or Fineneſs, and not marked as aforeſaid; and that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Clerks of the reſpective Markets in any of the Places aforeſaid, if ſuch there be, and in ſuch Places where there ſhall be no ſuch Clerk, to and for ſuch Perſon or Perſons as the ſaid Juſtices reſpectively ſhall appoint, and they are hereby authorized and required (without any further or other Warrant, with or without a Conſtable) to enter into all Houſes or other Places, where they ſhall be informed, or ſuſpect there is any Bread baked for Sale, at leaſt twice in every Month, to examine and weigh all ſuch Bread, and to ſeize all ſuch as they ſhall find deficient in Weight or Fineneſs, and not baked and marked as aforeſaid; and if any Baker, or other Perſon, ſhall refuſe to ſuffer the ſaid Clerks, or other Perſons appointed as aforeſaid, to enter into his Houſe or other ſuſpected Place, to examine and weigh his Bread, he ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of *Five Pounds* for every ſuch Offence, to be recovered before any Magiſtrate or Juſtice of the Peace for the ſaid City, Boroughs or Counties, reſpectively, as Debts not exceeding *Five Pounds* are by Law directed to be recovered; of all which Forfeitures and Penalties the ſaid Clerk of the Market, or other Perſon appointed as aforeſaid, ſhall have one third Part for his Trouble, and ſhall deliver the other two Thirds to the Overſeers of the Poor of the City, Borough, Townſhip or Place, where ſuch Bread ſhall be ſeized, or Penalty incurred, for the Uſe of the Poor thereof.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Baker ſhall conceive himſelf aggrieved by the Seizure of Bread as aforeſaid, he may apply to one of the Magiſtrates of the City or Borough, or to one of the Juſtices of the County reſpectively in which the Diſpute ſhall happen, who thereupon ſhall iſſue his Warrant to three indifferent and judicious Perſons, directing them to view the ſaid Bread, and to make Report to him according as they ſhall find the ſame, and the ſaid Magiſtrate or Juſtice ſhall thereupon proceed to give Judgment on the ſaid Report, or the Report of any two of them; and if it ſhall appear to the ſaid Magiſtrate or Juſtice, that the ſaid Bread was juſtly ſeized, the Baker thereof ſhall pay the Sum of *Ten Shillings*, to the Uſe of the Poor of the City, Borough or Townſhip, where the ſaid Bread was ſeized, with reaſonable Charges; but in caſe the ſaid Bread, upon Trial, ſhall be found of due Weight and Fineneſs, and marked and baked as this Act directs, it ſhall be returned to the Baker, and the Charges ſhall be paid by the Officer or Perſon ſeizing the ſame; and if any Perſon purchaſing Bread ſhall find it deficient in any of the particulars before mentioned, he or ſhe may make Complaint thereof, within one Day after the ſaid Bread ſhall be ſo purchaſed, to any Magiſtrate or Juſtice aforeſaid, who is hereby authorized and required to hear and examine ſuch Complaint, and if the ſaid Bread ſhall be deficient in any of the ſaid Particulars, the Baker thereof ſhall be adjudged to pay *Five Shillings* for every ſuch Offence, and be thereupon committed to the common Goal, without Bail or Mainprize, until he pay the ſame; which Penalty, when received by the ſaid Juſtice, ſhall be delivered to the Overſeers of the Poor aforeſaid, to the Uſe of the Poor.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall adulterate or mix any improper or unwholeſome Ingredient in any Kind of Flour, of which Bread ſhall be made for Sale as aforeſaid, every ſuch Perſon or Perſons, being thereof legally convicted before any Magiſtrate or Juſtice of the City, Borough or County, where ſuch Bread ſhall be ſo made, ſold or expoſed to Sale, who is hereby authorized and impowered to hear, try and determine the ſame, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of *Five Pounds* for every ſuch Offence.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Clerk of the Market of any City, Borough or Town, within this Province, to weigh all Butter brought into the ſame, to be ſold by Weight, which if found deficient, the ſaid Clerk ſhall forthwith, in the Preſence of two reputable Freeholders, weigh again, and if it appear to the ſaid Freeholders that the ſaid Butter is under Weight, the ſame ſhall be ſeizable, one third Part thereof for the Uſe of the ſaid Clerk, and the other two Thirds for the Uſe of the Poor of the Place where ſeized; and in caſe any Owner or Owners of Butter ſo ſeized ſhall conceive him, her or themſelves aggrieved by ſuch Seizure, he, ſhe or they may appeal to any Magiſtrate or Juſtice aforeſaid, of the City, Borough or Place where ſuch Seizure is made, who ſhall hear, try and determine the ſame.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Clerks of the ſeveral Markets within this Province now in Office, on or before the firſt Day of *April* next enſuing the Publication of this Act, and all ſuch Clerks as ſhall hereafter be appointed, before they enter upon the Execution of their Offices, ſhall take the following Oath or Affirmation before ſome Magiſtrate or Juſtice of the City, Borough or County, wherein they ſhall reſide; viz. "*That he will well and truly, to the beſt of his Skill and Judgment, do and perform all Things enjoined and required of him as Clerk of the Market, by the Laws of this Province;*"—And that the Perſon or Perſons to be appointed from Time to Time, in Virtue of this Act, to ſearch for and ſeize Bread made contrary to the Regulations herein mentioned, ſhall in like Manner take the following Oath or Affirmation, "*That they will, to the beſt of their Skill and Judgment, do and perform all and ſingular the Matters and Things enjoined and required of them by this Act.*"

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Act of General Aſſembly, paſſed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of *William* the Third, intituled, "*An Act for the Aſſize of Bread*;" and one other Act, made in the Twelfth Year of His preſent Majeſty *George* the Third, intituled, "*An Act to regulate the Aſſize of Bread, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned*," and alſo a Supplement to the laſt mentioned Act, made in the Thirteenth Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "*An Act to amend the Act, intituled, An Act to regulate the Aſſize of Bread, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned*," ſhall be, and they are hereby repealed, and made null and void.

Paſſed March 18, 1775.

City of Philadelphia, March 30, 1775.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Beſt FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty Shillings and Nine-pence*, per C.
MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence* per C.
RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per C.

White Bread	*lb.*	*oz.*	*Middl. Do.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*Rye Do.*	*lb.*	*oz.*
1d. loaf, is	0	7	1d. loaf, is	0	8½	1d. loaf, is	0	11
2d. ditto,	0	13½	2d. ditto,	1	0½	2d. ditto	1	6½
4d. ditto,	1	11½	4d. ditto,	2	1½	4d. ditto	2	12½
8d. ditto,	3	7	8d. ditto,	4	3	8d. ditto	5	9
12d. ditto,	5	2½	12d. ditto,	6	4½	12d. ditto	8	6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, *Mayor*,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
SAMUEL POWELL.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

(Price One Shilling Pennſylvania Currency, or Thirteen Shillings the Year, including the Supplement)

NUMBER THREE of the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, OR AMERICAN MONTHLY MUSEUM, for March, 1775. Containing a great Variety of original Pieces, both intereſting and entertaining.

*** SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by the Publiſher, R. AITKEN, Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.----Where original Eſſays, ingenious Extracts or uſeful Information, will be thankfully received. 1w.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 17th of April inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, All thoſe two brick and frame meſſuages or tenements, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Vine-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 82 feet 6 inches, with the appurtenances, among which are a ſkinpreſs; bounded by ground of Meſſieurs Chevaliers, and others; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Lower-Merion, March 30, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN BUTLER, late of Upper-Merion, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to prevent further trouble; and all thoſe that have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to John Roberts, Miller, to receive their pay. ¶ JOHN ROBERTS, JOHN PRICE, Executors.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE WHARFF, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, convenient for a Stave-yard, Board-yard, or other Buſineſs. There are Stores on one Side of the Wharff, which will alſo be lett with it, and a Houſe if wanted. Any Perſon inclinable to rent the ſame, may know the Terms, by applying to JOSEPH HUDDELL, or NATHANIEL IRISH, living near the Premiſes. ¶

WANTED,

ONE or Two compleat PACING HORSES. They muſt have no TROT in them, be able to carry Weight, and not more than ſix Years old. Any Perſon, having ſuch to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer, who will not ſtand for Price, by enquiring of Mr. HILTZHEIMER, in Seventh-ſtreet. ‖ 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE valuable TRACTS of LAND, ſituate in Rye townſhip, Cumberland county, one tract containing 300 acres; one other 320 acres, fronting on the river Juniata, bounded by lands of John Jones, David Engliſh, and others; the other tract containing 328 acres, bounded back of the two firſt deſcribed tracts, with the uſual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads; the ſaid land is exceeding well timbered; one half of the purchaſe-money to be paid down, the other half in one year, giving ſecurity, with intereſt, if required. For further particulars, apply to EMANUEL JOSIAH, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia. ¶

THE Partnerſhip of GEORGE BARTRAM and PETER SHIRAS being diſſolved, it is requeſted of all thoſe indebted to ſaid Partnerſhip, by bond, note or book-account, to make immediate payment to PETER SHIRAS, of Mount-hill, who begs leave to inform his friends and cuſtomers, that he intends to continue the buſineſs at the ſame place, and has for ſale, A general aſſortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he is determined to ſell on the loweſt terms for caſh or country produce. ‖ 6 w.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Whitemarſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 24th of March, 1775, A dark brown COW, branded on the horns with TH. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN WOLFE. ¶

[*Former new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

GLASGOW, January 19.

YESTERDAY the trade of this city had a meeting, and subscribed a petition to Parliament relative to American affairs.

On Friday last came on at the Old Bailey, London, the trial of Mr. D. Main, clerk to Mr. Alexander Hart, writer in Edinburgh, accused of breaking open his master's repositories, and stealing a watch-chain, and a Confession of Faith. Mr. Justice Ashurst summed up the evinence in a pathetic manner, after which Mr. Main was honourably acquitted by the jury. Several witnesses were taken up from Edinburgh, and it is supposed that this affair has cost the parties upwards of Seven Hundred Pounds each.

They write from Ricarton, near Kilmarnock, that a pear tree belonging to Hugh Parker, in Burleith, in that parish, produced a crop of pears in Summer last; it budded and blossomed in autumn, and what is remarkable the pears are now quite ripe.

The following is a Copy of an ASSOCIATION, entered into by forty-five of the Deputies, assembled in Provincial Congress at Savannah, *in* GEORGIA, *on the 18th of January, and by them subscribed on the 23d, when they chose* NOBLE WIMBERLEY JONES, ARCHIBALD BULLOCH, *and* JOHN HOUSTON, *Esquires, Delegates to represent that Colony in the Continental Congress, to be held in May next.*

THE ASSOCIATION.

WHEREAS a Non-importation, Non-consumption and Non-exportation Agreement, faithfully adhered to, will probably prove the most speedy, effectual and peaceable measure, to obtain Redress of American Grievances: WE DO THEREFORE, for ourselves and our Constituents, firmly agree and associate, under the sacred Ties of Virtue, Honour and Love of our Country, as follows:

First. THAT we will not receive into this province, any goods, wares or merchandizes, that shall be shipped from Great-Britain or Ireland after the fifteenth day of March next; or from any other place, any such goods, wares or merchandizes, as shall be shipped from those kingdoms after that time; except such as come under the rules and directions of the *ninth* Article herein mentioned; and except such goods, wares or merchandizes, as are absolutely necessary for carrying on the Indian trade, *subject* nevertheless, to the controul of the Continental Congress intended to be held at Philadelphia, on the 10th day of May next.—Nor will we, from this day, import or purchase any TEA from any part of the world, nor import any melasses, syrups, panelles, coffee or piemento, from the British plantations or from Dominica, nor wines from Madeira or the Western Islands, nor foreign indigo.

Second. That we will neither import or purchase any slaves imported from Africa, or elsewhere, after the 15th day of March next.

Third. That we will not export any merchandize or commodity whatsoever to Great-Britain or Ireland, or to the West-Indies, after the first day of December next, except rice to Europe.

Fourth. Such as are Merchants, and use the British and Irish trade, will give orders, as soon as possible, to their Factors, Agents and Correspondents in Great-Britain and Ireland, not to ship any goods to them on any pretence whatsoever, as they cannot be received in Georgia; and if any Merchants, residing in Great-Britain or Ireland, shall directly or indirectly ship any goods, wares or merchandizes for this province, in order to break such Non-importation Agreement, or in any manner contravene the same, on such unworthy conduct being well attested, it ought to be made public, and on the same being so done, we will not from thenceforth have any commercial connections with such Merchant.

Fifth. That such as are owners of vessels will give positive orders to their Captains or Masters, not to receive on board their vessels any goods, prohibited by the said Non-importation agreement, on pain of immediate dismission from their service.

Sixth. We will use our utmost endeavours to improve the breed of sheep, and increase their number to the greatest extent, and to that end we will kill them as sparingly as may be, especially those of the most profitable kind; nor will we export any to the West-Indies, or elsewhere; and those of us who are, or may become overstocked with, or can conveniently spare any sheep, will dispose of them to our neighbours, especially to the poorer sort, on moderate terms.

Seventh. That we will, in our several stations, encourage Frugality, Oeconomy, and Industry, and promote Agriculture, Arts and the Manufactures of America, especially that of wool; and will discountenance and discourage every species of extravagance and dissipation, especially horse-racing, and all kinds of gaming, cock-fighting, exhibitions of shews, plays, and other expensive diversions and entertainments; and on the death of any relation or friend, none of us, or our families, will go into any further mourning dress than a black crape or ribbon, on the arm or hat, for Gentlemen; and a black ribbon and necklace for Ladies; and we will discontinue the giving of scarves and gloves at funerals.

Eighth. That such as are venders of goods or merchandize will not take advantage of the scarcity of goods that may be occasioned by this Association, but will sell the same at the rates they have been accustomed to do for twelve months last past: And, if any vender of goods or merchandize shall sell any goods on higher terms, or shall, in any manner, or by any device whatsoever, violate or depart from this Agreement, no person ought, nor will any of us deal with any such person, or his or her Factor or Agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatever.

Ninth. In case any merchant, trader, or other person, shall receive any goods or merchandizes, which shall be shipped after the 15th day of March, and before the 15th day of May next, the same ought forthwith, at the election of the owner, to be either re-shipped, or delivered to the Committee of the town, parish, or district, wherein they shall be imported, to be stored, at the risque of the importer, until the non-importation agreement shall cease, or be sold, under the direction of the Committee aforesaid; and in the last mentioned case, the owner or owners of such goods shall be reimbursed (out of the sales) the first costs and charges; the profit, if any, to be applied towards relieving such poor inhabitants of the town of Boston as are immediate sufferers by the Port Bill, and a particular account of all goods so returned, stored or sold, to be inserted in the public papers: And if any goods or merchandizes shall be shipped after the said fifteenth day of May next, the same ought forthwith to be sent back again, without breaking any of the packages thereof.

Tenth. That a Committee be chosen in every parish, town and district, by those who contribute towards the general tax, whose business it shall be, attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching this Association, and when it shall be made to appear, to the satisfaction of a majority of any such Committee, that any person within the limits of their appointment has violated this Association, that such majority do forthwith cause the truth of the case to be published in the Gazette, to the end that all such foes to the rights of British-America may be publicly known, and universally contemned as the enemies of American liberty, and thenceforth we will respectively break off all dealings with him or her.

Eleventh. That the Committee of Correspondence do frequently inspect the entries of the Custom-House, and inform the Committees of the other provinces, from time to time, of the true state thereof, and of every other material circumstance that may occur, relative to this Association.

Twelfth. That all manufactures of this province be sold at reasonable prices, so that no undue advantages be taken of a future scarcity of goods.

And we do solemnly bind ourselves, and our constituents, under the ties aforesaid, to adhere to this Association, until American grievances are redressed.

The foregoing association being determined upon by the Congress, was ordered to be subscribed by the several Members thereof, and thereupon we have hereunto set our respective names accordingly.

In Congress, Savannah, Georgia, 23d January, 1775.

John Glen, *Chairman*, Noble W. Jones, Samuel Farley, Ambrose Wright, Peter Tondee, Thomas Lee, William Young, John M'Clure, Archibald Bulloch, John Houstoun, Joseph Habersham, George Houstoun, Edward Telfair, William Gibbons, Peter Bard, D. Zubley, *jun.* James De Veaux, Joseph Clay, Philip Box, William Ewen, George Walton, John Stirk, Isaac Young, Robert Rae, Robert Hamilton, Edmund Bugg, William Glascock, John Germany, L. Marbury, Hugh Middleton, Samuel Germany, John Wereat, Jonathan Cochran, George M'Intosh, Raymond Demere, William Jones, James Cochran, Joseph Gibbons, Francis Henry Harris, Samuel Elbert, Henry Jones, William Lord, John Mann, David Lewis, George Wyche.

CHARLES-TOWN, February 27.

This day arrived Captain William Carter, of the snow Lively, from Falmouth and Teneriffe, having imported two ton of potatoes, which fell under the last clause of the 10th article of the Continental Association. Rather than endanger the health of his people, by carrying them back, he chose to throw them overboard into the river; which he did in presence of the Committee of Observation.

The same day the ship Charming Sally, Captain Fortune, which arrived here the 16th instant, from Bristol, having on board a cargoe which likewise falls under the 10th article of the Continental Association (viz. 3844 bushels of salt, and 35 chaldrons of coals, consigned to Mr. John Neufville; 40,500 tiles, to Mr. John Webb, for covering a house which he is building; and 14 pieces of sail duck, consigned to the Master) went over into Hog-Island Creek, the concerned therein choosing that the salt, coals and tiles, should be thrown overboard, as ballast, rather than be carried back to Bristol,—and this morning the said cargoe began to be thrown into the said Creek accordingly, the Committee of Observation attending by desire.

March 6. In conformity to the resolutions of the *Provincial Congress*, no lamb mutton has appeared in our markets, or otherwise been killed for sale, since the first instant.

The ship Happy Janet, Captain Peticrew, of and from Dunbar, which arrived here on the 11th ult. laden with coals and potatoes, consigned to the master (although leaky) put to sea again on Tuesday last the 28th, without having sold or landed any part of the cargoe; which could not be received here, in consequence of the *Continental Association*.

The whole cargoe of the ship Charming Sally, from Bristol, except 14 pieces of sail duck (which are to be carried back) having been thrown into 7 fathom water in Hog-Island Creek, the said ship came up to town again last Saturday evening, in order to load for her return.

The same evening arrived in the Rebellion Road, the ship Catharine, of Bristol, Captain Fraser, with 300 slaves from Angola, to the address of Mr. John Neufville (the worthy merchant who owns, and to whom the cargoe of the ship Charming Sally abovementioned was consigned) which as soon as she can be supplied with provisions and water for another voyage (having provisions for only four days when she came in) is to proceed for the West-Indies, with the whole of her cargoe.

March 7. On Saturday last his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, was pleased to give his Assent to the two following Acts, which were presented to him for that Purpose by the General Assembly, viz.

"An Act to prevent Counterfeiting the Paper Money of other Colonies."

"An Act to revive and continue, for the Terms therein limited, several Acts and Clauses of Acts of the General Assembly of this Colony."

By the last mentioned Act, the Act imposing Duties on several Articles imported into this Colony, commonly called the General Duty Law, is revived, but to continue and be in Force for only one Year;—except the Clause in the said Act, which laid a Duty on Pork, Beef, Timber, Plank, Boards, Staves, Shingles, or other Lumber, Deer-skins, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine and Indigo, which is repealed, so that the said Articles may be imported into this Colony from any Part of America, Duty free.

After which his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to give Leave for the General Assembly to adjourn till the 20th Day of April next.

March 10. From Savannah, in Georgia, we are informed, that "the Collector of the Customs there having seized some melasses and foreign sugars, on the 15th day of last month, about a quarter of a mile from the said town, put the same under the care of a waiter, and two seamen from on board his Majesty's schooner St. John. About 12 o'clock the ensuing night, a large number of people, disguised and armed, went to the said wharff, tarred and feathered the waiter, threw the two seamen into the river, and carried off the sugar and melasses. One of the seamen, named David Martin, was seen in the water begging for mercy, and, as he has not since been heard of, there is great reason to believe that, not being permitted to come out of the river, he there perished and was drowned. His Excellency Sir James Wright, Governor of Georgia, has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of Fifty Pounds for the discovery of any one or more of the offenders, to be paid on their conviction; and if any of the persons concerned, except those who actually tarred and feathered the waiter, or forced the seaman, now missing, into the river, on their informing his Excellency, are offered his Majesty's pardon, and to be permitted as King's evidence.

March 17. The last advices from London give reason to hope, that the differences between Great-Britain and her colonies will speedily be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned; at the same time it is added, that nothing can be said on the subject with certainty till the meeting of Parliament after the holidays. Some letters say the Ministers are so well convinced they have been wrong respecting American affairs, that they only wait for an excuse to change their conduct.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 16.

It is a happy consideration to the SONS of LIBERTY on this continent, that they are not entirely without friends in England (notwithstanding the influence of venality and corruption in that quarter) who, regardless of the *glitter* of place or pension, and unawed at the threats and pretensions of the despicable favourites of oppression, undauntedly pursue the glorious cause of freedom, and are indefatigable in endeavouring to transmit it once more to this unhappy country. To mention but one, the amiable Doctor LEE, admired by all for his literary abilities, and excellent pieces in vindication of the colonies, shines conspicuous as one of the first patriots of the age. We are informed, by a private letter from London, of a very late date, that this gentleman has visited Lord CHATHAM, and expostulated with him on the affairs of America in so masterly a manner, that his lordship treated him with the utmost affability and kindness; assuring him, at the same time, that every effort in his power should be exerted, towards the restoration of our former rights and privileges; and added also, that he made not the least doubt of seeing the late arbitrary acts of parliament repealed. His lordship expressed the highest approbation of the proceedings of our late Congress, saying that their several letters were master-pieces of composition, and would do honour to the greatest *assembly* upon earth. Thus we find this great and worthy statesman remains a tender and paternal *father* to the *children* of America, notwithstanding the mean aspersions lately thrown out against him by those *brats* of infamy, who would sacrifice every principle of honour and humanity, in order to get familiar with a *certain goodnatured man*; thereby to plead the *virtuous* cause of administration, and the *unreasonableness* of the claims assumed by the people of North-America. The Doctor intends to visit several other noblemen, who have expressed themselves *rather* against the colonies, for the like laudable purpose.

BOSTON, March 27.

The following is a Copy of a Circular Letter, sent to the Governors on this Continent.

SIR, WHITEHALL, Jan. 4, 1775.

CERTAIN Persons stiling themselves Delegates of his Majesty's Colonies in America, having presumed, without his Majesty's Authority or Consent, to assemble together at Philadelphia, in the Months of September and October last; and having thought fit among other unwarrantable Proceedings, to resolve that it will be necessary, that another Congress should be held in the same Place, on the 10th of May next, unless redress for certain pretended Grievances be obtained before that Time, and to recommend that all the Colonies in North-America should choose Deputies to attend such Congress. I am commanded by the King, to signify to you his Majesty's Pleasure, That you do use your utmost Endeavours to prevent any such Appointment of Deputies, within the Colony under your Government; and that you do exhort all Persons to desist from such unwarrantable Proceeding, which cannot but be highly displeasing to the King. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

DARTMOUTH.

In Provincial Congress, Concord, *March* 24, 1775.

WHEREAS it is indispensibly necessary for the Safety of a free People, and the Preservation of their Liberties, that they at all Times keep themselves in a State of actual Defence, against every Invasion or Depredation, and this Colony being still threatened by a powerful Army posted in its Capital, with a professed Design of executing certain Acts of the British Parliament, calculated to destroy our invaluable Rights and Liberties, and the Government of this Colony as by Charter and Law established therein.

Therefore *Resolved*, That the Measures that have heretofore been recommended by this, and the former Provincial Congress, for the purpose of putting this Colony into a compleat State of Defence, be still more vigorously pursued by the several Towns, as well as individual Inhabitants; and that any Relaxation would be attended with the utmost Danger to the Liberties of this Colony, and of all America; especially as by the latest Advices from Great-Britain, we have undoubted Reasons for Jealousy, that our implacable Enemies are unremitting in their Endeavours by Fraud and Artifice, as well as by open Force, to subjugate this People; which is an additional Motive to the Inhabitants of this Colony to persevere in the Line of Conduct recommended by the Congress; and be ready to oppose with Firmness and Resolution, at the utmost Hazard, every Attempt for that Purpose.

Signed by Order of the Provincial Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

A true Extract from the Minutes,

Benjamin Lincoln, Secretary.

A Gentleman from Newbury informs, that a Vessel arrived there last Thursday from the West-Indies, the Master of which said, that ten Days before he spoke with a Vessel bound to New-York from London, in Ballast, who had been out only 28 Days, and that the Captain of her told him there was glorious News for America, but the Wind blowing very fresh he could hear nothing further.

A Letter from Taunton, dated last Saturday, mentions, "That a Person (who appeared credible and intelligible) passed thro' that Town from Dartmouth, who reported, that on the Tuesday before, two Corn Vessels arrived at Bedford and informed, that near Long Island they spoke with a Ship from London bound to New-York, who told them the American Acts were repealed; and that the News gained so much credit at Dartmouth, that great rejoicings were made there on the Occasion."

NEW-YORK, April 3.

Saturday last his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in the Presence of the Members of his Majesty's Council, and the General Assembly of this Province, was pleased to give his Assent to 31 Acts passed this Session.

A whaling Brig, belonging to Mr. Adam Babcock, of New-Haven, was cast away at the Oyster Ponds on Long-Island, about a Fortnight ago; the Vessel is entirely lost, but the Crew are saved: She was outward bound.

The Sloop Charming Peggy, Captain Tilley, sailed last Thursday for Bristol: In the above Vessel was transmitted by the Hon. the General Assembly of this Province, an humble, firm, dutiful and loyal Petition to his Majesty; as also a Memorial to the Lords, and a Representation and Remonstrance to the Commons of Great-Britain, requesting their mutual Endeavours for a Settlement of the

present Disputes subsisting between the Mother Country and the Colonies.

Friday last being the Day appointed for taking the Sense of the Freeholders of the Town of Jamaica, on Long-Island, whether they would nominate a Deputy to meet Deputies from the other Counties, in the City of New-York, the 20th Instant, for the Purpose of electing Delegates to attend the Continental Congress at Philadelphia the 10th of May next: A Poll was opened, when the Votes taken stood as follow, Against Deputies, 94 For a Deputy, 82

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, March 29, 1775.

P R E S E N T,

Isaac Low, Chairman,
John Jay,
Isaac Sears,
David Johnston,
Alexander M'Dougall,
Abraham Walton,
Peter T. Curtenius,
Abraham Brasher,
Abraham P. Lott,
Abraham Duryee,
Francis Lewis,
John Lasher,
Joseph Totten,
Thomas Ivers,
John Anthony,
Francis Basset,
Victor Bicker,
William Goforth,
Isaac Roosevelt,
Jeremiah Platt,
Comfort Sands,
William W. Gilbert,
Nicholas Roosevelt,
Edward Fleming,
Frederick Jay,
George Janeway,
Lindley Murray,
Lancaster Burling.

The following Advertisement, which was drawn in Consequence of an Application to this Committee at their last Meeting, was read, viz.

To the respectable INHABITANTS of the City and County of NEW-YORK.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

IN Times so critical as the present, it becomes the Duty of every Citizen to pay particular Attention to the Welfare of the Community, and to counteract every Measure that may tend to injure its Interest.

Influenced by these Considerations, we view, with Concern, the Uneasiness occasioned in this City, by the late unusual exportation of Nails: and perceive with Anxiety, the Distress to which a Monopoly of this, or any other Article, may expose many among us.

For what Purpose, or with what Design, such a Quantity has, in so short a Time, been purchased and exported, we neither know, nor can conceive. The Clamour raised among the Mechanics, by the Scarcity of Nails during the Continuance of the last Non-importation Agreement, is recent in our Memories; and though the Manufactories which have since been established, will supply more than sufficient for our own Consumption, we apprehend it would be imprudent, thus rashly to part with what we have in Store; especially as this sudden Exportation has given just Grounds for Suspicion and Alarm.

It is not within the Limits of our Appointment, to provide against the evil Tendency of this Circumstance, by any Regulation; but considering ourselves as Fellow-Citizens with you, and deeply interested in every Thing that respects the public Weal, and the Support of the great Cause, in which our All is at Stake,—we take the Liberty of declaring our Sentiments upon the Occasion; and recommend to you, to avoid drawing the People of this City into any Difficulties or Discontents, by exporting or encouraging the Monopoly of such great Quantities of Nails, as may leave a Provision for our own Consumption precarious; especially as it is not certain whether these Nails, so hastily bought up, and exported, are designed to be used, or to be stored.

Permit us also to submit to your Consideration, the Propriety of supplying the Troops at Boston with Implements of War, and Articles essential to Hostilities. We cannot forbear observing, that the Duty we owe to our Interest and Reputation should lead us to with-hold such Supplies from the Troops, at least till we have Assurances that nothing hostile is intended against us.

And Debates arising on the Propriety of publishing the same as a Committee, and the Question being put thereon, it was carried in the Affirmative, in the Manner following, viz.

For the Question. Mr. *J. Jay*, Mr. *F. Jay*, Mr. *Platt*, Mr. *J. Anthony*, Mr. *N. Roosevelt*, Mr. *Basset*, Mr. *Brasher*, Mr. *I. Roosevelt*, Mr. *Sands*, Mr. *A. P. Lott*, Mr. *Gilbert*, Mr. *Ivers*, Mr. *Lasher*, Mr. *M'Dougall*, Mr. *Fleming*, Mr. *Lewis*, Mr. *Janeway*, Mr. *Sears*.

Against the Question. Mr. *Duryee*, Mr. *Johnston*, Mr. *Goforth*, Mr. *Totten*, Mr. *A. Walton*, Mr. *Curtenius*, Mr. *Bicker*.

The Chairman entered his Dissent against the above Act. *By Order of the Committee*,

ISAAC LOW, Chairman.

An express arrived here last Wednesday, brings an account that the inhabitants of Cumberland county are in the greatest confusion and distress, and that one of the Judges, two Magistrates, the Sheriff, the Clerk, and four other persons (whose lives were providentially saved from the fury of the rioters, by the timely interposition of a strong party from New-Hampshire) have been committed to the goal of the county of Hampshire, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, escorted by an armed party of the rioters—that all the Magistrates in Cumberland, except two, are expresly ordered by the rioters to cease the farther execution of their offices, and these two are permitted by the mob to act in criminal cases only, for the purpose of signing warrants for the commitment of such persons as they shall bring before them: and that there were seven persons, whom the mob had imprisoned, let out on their giving bail to the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the mob, without whose pass no man can travel that country.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.

That curious and uncommon appearance, first carefully observed and described by Scheiner, at Rome, in 1629, and since known by optical writers by the name of the Roman Phœnomenon, was seen here on Thursday last, about eleven in the forenoon. This phœnomenon has likewise been described by Hevelius, who saw it at Dantzic in 1661, and by others since; and from their accounts seems not to have appeared twice, without considerable variation. What distinguished that seen on Thursday, was the bright and complete elliptical corona, whose shortest diameter was equal to that of the circular corona, with which it united above and below the sun, but whose longest diameter lay horizontal, and exceeded the former by about ten degrees.

It is but a few centuries since philosophers were unable to give any other than very absurd accounts of the cause of the rainbow, yet at this time scarcely any appearance in nature is better understood; but this phœnomenon, though nearly related to the rainbow, is still found difficult to explain; and has only been explained at all, by supposing multitudes of little snowy cylinders, coated either with water or transparent ice, floating in the air, and by their gravity acquiring, some a vertical, others a horizontal situation. The polished sides of the perpendicular cylinders produce the large white circle, which passes through the sun, by reflecting, and the parhelia by refracting the sun's light, and other parts of the appearance arise from refraction performed at the ends of the cylinders.

Committee Chamber, April 3, 1775.

WHEREAS there is the greatest reason to believe, that quantities of East-India goods have been purchased in England by Holland merchants and others, with a view to transport them to the Dutch Islands in the West-Indies, and from thence introduce them into the Ports of North-America;—and as such a traffick would not only be injurious to the trade and interest of this country, but effectually counteract the Non-importation Agreement which has been adopted, among other measures, for the common safety—This Committee therefore think it expedient, thus publicly to caution their fellow-citizens against engaging in so pernicious a trade, and to declare, that the utmost vigilance will be used to detect any persons, who shall endeavour to import such India goods from the Dutch Islands or elsewhere, and, when detected, their Names will be published to the world, as Delinquents and Enemies to the Liberties of America.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN BENEZET, Assistant Secretary.

Last week the Committee of Salem county, in New-Jersey, paid into the hands of the Chairman of the Committee of this city, Four Hundred and Twenty Dollars, to be forwarded to their suffering brethren in Boston.

There will be a public EXAMINATION of Candidates for Degrees in the Arts at the College, on Friday Forenoon next, to begin at 9 o'Clock. Such Students as intend to take the Degree of Master of Arts, at the ensuing *Commencement*, which will be about the 12th of May, are desired to apply to the Provost, before the 1st of May.

A Correspondent has sent us the following. Last Sunday morning a fire broke out in Mr Fox's Letter Foundery at Germantown, by which the building was rendered entirely useless. Though there was no wind at the the time, yet some pieces of shingles and burning coals were carried a considerable distance to Mr. Losh's shed, adjoining his barn, and set it on fire, but by the activity of the inhabitants the same was happily extinguished without any further damage.——*As Mr. Fox has laboured hard for a long time to be useful to the community in this branch of business——Query, Should he not meet with some assistance from the Friends of America, its Constitution and Manufactures, adequate to his loss, in order the better to enable him to pursue his laudable undertaking?*

Lately died, at Charlestown, in South-Carolina, in the 82d year of his age, Mr. JAMES MACALPINE, who for many years taught music in that Province, and supported an unblemished character. He arrived there in 1717 from the island of Rattan; having been advised to leave his native country on account of a deep consumption, which threatened his life, he embarked for Jamaica, and was, in his voyage thither, taken by a French pirate, and carried into Rattan, where he lived six weeks entirely upon turtle, to which he ever ascribed the cure of his disorder. His greatest foible was credulity, believing the most improbable stories, even of his most intimate friends, and tho' told by persons he scarcely knew. For many years past he looked upon himself as the Champion of the Protestant religion on this side the Atlantic, seriously believing that the Papists, particularly the Jesuits, were continually plotting his destruction, and, impressed with this belief, he never went abroad without pocket pistols, or other private arms. He lived and died a bachelor, was remarkably abstemious, and enjoyed the use of all his senses to the latest period, particularly his sight, being able to read the smallest print without spectacles. His remains, attended by many respectable inhabitants, were decently interred in St. Michael's Church-yard, on which occasion it was remarked that six old bachelors as pall-bearers could not be found in the whole town.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Brig John and Richard, D. Wilkinson, Barbados. Schooner Little Polly, T. Palmer, Martinico. Ship Harmony, S. Crawford, and Brig Globe, T. Pitt, from Lisbon. Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, Sloop America, P. Allen, Plymouth N. E. Sloop Britannia, J. Newman, Perth-Amboy. Brig Charlestown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina. Schooner Dolphin, H. Smith, Antigua. Brig Ann, J. Chatham, Cadiz.

Outwards. Sloop Sally, T. Alberson, New-York. Schooner, Hawk, B. West, Gibraltar. Brig Industry, J. Proctor, Ship Chalkely, E. Spain, Ship Prince George, R. Emms, and Ship Centurion, W. Kerlin, for Bristol. Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, Sloop America, P. Allen, Salem N. E. Sloop Charlotte, J. Coburn, Virginia. Ship Grace, T. M'Causland, London. Ship Rebecca and Susanna, R. Casson, Lisbon. Brig Mary, J. Taylor, New-Foundland.

Cleared. Schooner Phœnix, T. Coffin, Newfoundland. Ship Nancy and Polly, W. Sutton, and Snow York, C. Lindsay, to Falmouth. Snow Saltar, J. Read, Bristol. Brig Sally, A. Hunter, Brig King George, G. Geddis, and Brig Sally, E. York, Jamaica. Brig Mount-Holly, G. Carr, London. Sloop Molly, B. Partridge, Piscataqua. Brig Dove, J. Lockton, Montserrat. Sloop Freedom, T. Nye, Dartmouth, N. E. Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Madeira.

TO-MORROW, at One o'Clock,

At Footman and Jeyes's Vendue-store,

WILL begin the SALE of

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the SEASON.-----ALSO

A Quantity of GENEVA, in Quarter-casks and Hogsheads, BRANDY, IRON POTS and KETTLES, HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, &c. ‖1w.

TO BE LETT,

AN elegant well finished HOUSE, where JOHN ROSS, Esq; now dwells, in Chestnut-street, near the State-House, with the Stable, Coach-House, &c. For Terms, apply to said Ross. *April* 3, 1775. ‖

To be SOLD for Want of Employ,

THE Time of a stout sober English Servant LAD, who has 3 Years and 8 Months to serve; he is fit for Town or Country Work. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A healthy WOMAN, that is capable of doing the Work of a Family; none other but an honest, sober, industrious, discreet Person, with a good Recommendation, need apply. Enquire as above. *April* 3, 1775. ¶

Philadelphia, April 4, 1775.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

HAVING declined his former business since last July, earnestly requests those that are indebted to him by bond, note, or book-debt, to make speedy payment, that he may settle his accounts in general, and as his dealings were for cash, or short credit, they need not expect any great indulgence from this time, he being determined to put their accounts, &c. in a Lawyer's hands, if not speedily paid. ¶

*** The Managers chosen by *The United Company of Philadelphia for promoting American Manufactures*, meet at their Factory, the upper End of Market-street, To-morrow Evening, at six o'Clock.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 15th of April instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Edward Barrett, in Southwark, a certain frame messuage or slaughter-house, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Third-street, in the District of Southwark aforesaid, containing in front about 74 feet, and in depth about 200 feet; subject to a groundrent of 25l. currency, per annum, for 5 years to come, after which subject to a groundrent of 30l. per annum for ever; late the estate of Anthony Noble; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

THE MEMBERS of the PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY COMPANY are desired to observe, That pursuant to the Charter and Laws of the said Company, the Annual Election for Directors and a Treasurer, for the Year ensuing, will be held at the Library Room, on Monday, the first day of May next, between the Hours of Three and Six in the Afternoon.

The Treasurer will atten at the Time and Place above-mentioned, to receive the yearly Payments.

By Order of the Directors,

ANDREW ROBESON, Secretary. ¶

Philadelphia, Fourth-Month 4, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of MICHAEL CRYDER, of this City, to meet the subscribers, at the Old Ferry-house, kept by John Hyder, on the first day of Fifth-month next, at 6 o' clock in the evening, in order to receive their dividends of said insolvent's estate. JOHN MILNOR, THOMAS HOUGH, and JOHN BALDWIN, Assignees. §

A SUGAR STORE.

DAVID SHAFER AND SONS,

HEREBY acquaint the PUBLIC in general, and their CUSTOMERS in particular, that now they keep their Sugar Store, on the west side of Second-street, between Arch and Race streets, next to Messieurs Anthony Morris and Leonard Melchior's, where Mr. William Hoffman used to keep his Sugar Store. They will sell at the lowest prices *double and single refined Loaf Sugars, also Lump and Muscovado Sugars, Sugar Candy* and *Melasses*; those that will be pleased to favour them with their custom, may depend on being served with the best of goods, by DAVID SHAFER and SONS. †

To be SOLD at private SALE,

THE following LOTS or pieces of GROUND, situate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the Wissahickon great road, four miles from said city, and opposite the Robin Hood Inn, viz.

LOT No. 1, containing 8 acres and 65 perches; on this lot there is a large stone dwelling-house, barn, and a young orchard of grafted fruit. The situation is extremely pleasant, and commands a beautiful prospect.

LOT No. 4, containing 16 acres and 16 perches, the greatest part of which is well timbered; bounded by lands of Messieurs Tench Francis, John Dickenson, William Standley and others. This last mentioned lot will be sold together, or in three separate lots, as may best suit the purchaser. It has the privilege of a 33 feet road leading into the Wissahickon great road aforesaid. For terms of sale apply to the subscribers, in Second-street, Philadelphia. THOMAS HOOD, JACOB SHOEMAKER. ¶

RUN away, on the 28th of March last, from the subscriber, an apprentice lad, named *George Delap*, a Taylor by trade, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, and well set; his cloathing is uncertain. Whoever takes up and secures said runaway, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall have Five Shillings reward, paid by the Widow RINEDOLLER, living two doors below the Old Ferry-house, in Water-street, Philadelphia. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

N. B. The Times of two Servant Lads, both Taylors, to be disposed of. Apply as above. ¶

Philadelphia, April 3, 1775.

ALL those who are indebted to the estate of John Correy, late of this city, deceased, are once more requested to pay their respective accounts; those who neglect this notice, may be assured that they will be called upon in a legal manner very soon.

JANE CORREY, *Administratrix*.

To be LETT, a lot of exceeding good meadow ground, containing about 12 acres, with a good barn or hay-house, situated on the Lower Ferry Road, about two miles from this city. Enquire of JANE CORREY, *in Third-street, near Market-street.* ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Swanson-street, near the Sign of St. Patrick, an indented servant woman, named *Jane Jackson*, about 23 or 24 years of age, about 5 feet 2 inches high, a stout fat woman, came from Ireland about the 27th of July last in Captain M'Clenahan's ship; she is an artful sly body, perhaps may pass for a married woman, as some fellow has carried her off; had on, when she went away, an old light blue quilt, patched with brown calimancoe, and lined with narrow striped lincey, a brown bearskin short gown; took with her two blue and white striped homespun short gowns, one not quite made, a black and white long calicoe gown, 2 or 3 check handkerchiefs, a narrow striped new check apron, a new black pelong bonnet, with black lace round it, almost wore out, and many other things unknown. Whoever secures the said servant, so that her master may have her again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

§ JACOB JONES.

Philadelphia, April 3, 1775.

RUN away about the middle of March last past, from the subscriber, a servant lad, named *Cornelius Lacey*, about 18 or 19 years of age; had on, when he went away, an old hat, a light coloured jacket, lined with green, an under jacket of a dark colour, black knit breeches, old stockings and shoes, brown hair, thick and inclining to curl; he is very remarkable for stuttering, not able for a considerable time to give an answer, and then very unintelligible. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him home, or secures him in any goal in the province of Pennsylvania, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by PETER ROBESON, Goaler. §

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Shippensburgh, Cumberland county, about the first of August last, a black HORSE, 3 years old past, about 13¼ hands high, natural pacer, branded with P on the near shoulder. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, so that the owner may have the horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Forty Shillings for the horse, and reasonable charges, paid by ALEXANDER PEPLES. ¶

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Greenwich township, Glouceſter county and province of West New-Jersey, on the 2d of this instant April, a certain *John Casperson*, about 19 years of age, of a sandy complexion, has had the small-pox, and is round shouldered; had on, when he went away, a suit of bright snuff coloured clothes, with an old fine shirt, blue stockings, new shoes, and a half-worn hat. It is thought he will swap his clothes, as they are too big for him; he is much given to company and bargaining, is a very bold impudent fellow, a very great liar, and something given to stealing. Whoever takes up the said runaway, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by SAMUEL PAUL. ¶

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
R. AITKEN, BOOKSELLER,
Oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet *(Price Six Shillings currency, the London Edition being* 10s. *and* 10s. 6d.*)*

THE ART of SPEAKING.

THE general reception and approbation which this work has met with in Great-Britain and Ireland, not only as a ſchool book, but as a private preceptor in the ſtudy of elocution, ſufficiently evince its merit.

There are few accompliſhments more polite and graceful than that of READING WELL; yet among the many which are admired, few have been leſs ſtudied. The author of this work, a gentleman of diſtinguiſhed reputation in England, has ennobled his memory by the great pains he has taken, and the judgment he has ſhewn both in the eaſy yet ſublime rules he has laid, and the leſſons he has ſelected for the purpoſe of acquiring a graceful elocution; and whoever will carefully attend thereto cannot fail of attaining two of the firſt accompliſhments of a gentleman.--- That of Reading and Speaking gracefully.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1775.

BY Virtue of an Order of Orphans Court, held at Philadelphia, on Friday, the 28th Day of April next, will be expoſed to ſale by public Vendue, on the Premiſes, A certain Meſſuage, Plantation, and Tract of LAND, ſituate in Whitpain Townſhip, in the County of Philadelphia; bounded by Lands of John Bell, Iſaac Ellis, ---- Fitzwater, ---- Robinſon, John Reeſe, and others; late the Eſtate of Charles Jolley, Eſq; deceaſed; containing in the Whole about 214 Acres. The Sale to begin about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

§ CATHARINE JOLLEY, Adminiſtratrix.

To be RENTED, and entered on immediately,

THE NOTED and well-accuſtomed TAVERN, in Cheſter-town, Maryland, late the property of GEORGE LEYBURN, deceaſed. The ſaid premiſes are greatly improved, and further encouragement will be given to any perſon applying, who will ſtudy to recommend the houſe to the Public. For terms, apply to JOSEPH COUDON, in ſaid town. ‖ 7ſ6.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That his Honour our Governor has been pleaſed to grant to the Town of Eaſt-Town, in the County of Northampton, A CHARTER for holding TWO FAIRS yearly, the firſt of which will be held on the 4th Tueſday in April inſtant, which will be on the 25th of the Month, and the other on the 4th Tueſday in October, and ſo yearly. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the 10th day of April next,

A COMPLEAT FULLING MILL, with all the utenſils, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, Cheſter county, in a good ſeat of cuſtom; likewiſe the furnace, kettles, and other utenſils for dying blue, which has been carried on heretofore. For particulars, enquire of LYDIA DAVIS, near the premiſes. ¶

All thoſe who have demands againſt the eſtate of ELLIS DAVIS, late of Goſhen, deceaſed, are deſired ſpeedily to make them; and thoſe who are indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment, to LYDIA DAVIS, Adminiſtratrix,

March 26. RICHARD THOMAS, Adminiſtrator.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Raphoe townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 17th day of March, 1775, an indented ſervant man, named *Patrick Leaden*, born in Ireland, about 21 years of age and remarkably low in ſtature, not exceeding 4 feet 10 inches; had on, and took with him, a brown coat, mixed with grey, without any lining, an old brown jacket, leather breeches, old ſtockings and green leggings, a pair of half-worn ſhoes, with odd buckles, a half-worn felt hat, and black hair, tied; talks much with the brogue; he is inclined to ſtrong liquor, and apt to boaſt of his ability in horſe-riding and grubbing. He ſerved part of his time with Mr. James Lowry, near Carliſle. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall, if taken in Lancaſter county, have Thirty Shillings, and if out of the county Three Pounds, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ANDREW SMYTH.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Whitemarſh, on the 25th of March, 1775, TWO MARES, one a ſpotted dun, ſhe is a low ſtrong built mare, 7 years old, natural trotter, ſhod all round, and has been worked in a team; the other a dark brown, two years old, and appears to be with foal. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid mares, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, or Twenty for either, paid by JOHN RICKARD. ¶

STOLEN on the 15th of March, 1775, in the night, from the ſubſcriber, in Earl townſhip, Lancaſter county, a well ſet, dark brown pacing HORSE, about 18 years old, ſhod before, has a ſtar on his forehead, and a ſnip on his noſe, one glaſs eye, and the two hind feet white, branded once on the hind left ſide with H, but it is hardly to be ſeen; an old ſaddle and new bridle, hanging on the ſtable, is alſo taken along with the horſe. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to the owner, or gives an account of him, ſo that he is to be had again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH HORST. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of REES THOMAS, late of Lower-Merion, deceaſed, by bonds, notes, bills, &c. are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, or elſe the ſubſcribers will be under the neceſſity of puting them into the hands of an attorney; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to meet the ſubſcribers on the 20th day of this inſtant, at the Sign of the Buck on Lancaſter road, in order to ſettle their accounts. JOHN PRICE, } Adminiſtrators.
JACOB BEERY, }

¶

N. B. The purchaſers at the firſt vendue are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment.

Marcus-Hook, March 27, 1775.

The CAPITAL HORSE, CALLED

SLIM,

LATELY imported from England (and I believe the only true-bred imported horſe now in Pennſylvania) will be allowed to COVER Thirty Mares this ſeaſon, at my ſtables near Marcus-Hook, for Two Guineas each, and a Crown to the Groom. SLIM is a beautiful ſprightly horſe, of fine action, ſound and free from blemiſh, a dark cheſtnut, prettily marked, full 15 hands and one inch high, and but ſeven years old this graſs. I might now give a long hiſtory of his pedigree and performance, proving him to be related to ſome of the fineſt in England, but as it ſeems unneceſſary, ſhall only ſay, he was got by Mr. Wildman's Barbram, his dam by Mr. Rogers's Babram, and his grandam by Sidbury, out of Lord Portſmouth's Ebony; he has won plates, and beat capital horſes, both in England and America, from which, it is very clear, he juſtly merits the character of a Horſe of the Firſt Rate, and as ſuch is recommended, by

¶ ARCHIBALD DICK.

This being the firſt of *Slim*'s performance, in the covering way, and in order that thoſe who ſend mares may have a good chance, he will not be let to more than thirty, it being a great miſtake in many, who keep horſes, to ſuffer them to be ſo much crouded with mares, as to render the chance of colts very indifferent. Gentlemen who make choice of Slim, would do well to ſend in their names ſoon, and engage for the ſeaſon.

The compleat Country Horſe LOCK (ſo noted for getting good Draft Horſes) which I purchaſed from Mr. Abiah Taylor, will alſo Cover at the above place, for Three Dollars the ſeaſon.

The SUBSCRIBER has purchaſed that NOTED HORSE

WHYNOT,

Riſing eight years old,
From his Excellency GOVERNOR EDEN,

AND he will cover mares this ſeaſon, till the firſt of Auguſt, at the plantation of Whitten Cripps, within one mile of Salem, Weſt-Jerſey, at Forty Shillings the ſingle leap, Three Pounds the ſeaſon, caſh, and Four Pounds if credit ſix months.

WHYNOT is a beautiful bright bay, full 15 hands high, with a ſtar and ſnip, black legs, mane and tail; and is allowed by competent judges, to be one of the handſomeſt horſes on the Continent. Whynot was got by Fearnought, a ſon of old Regulus, his ſire the Godolphin Arabian; Whynot's dam was got by Othello, his grandam by Spark, and his great grandam was an imported mare, called the Old Field mare. He won the following purſes; in ſeventy-three, 50l. at Nottingham; in ſeventy-four, 50l. at Nottingham; 50l. at Baltimore; 50l. at Newtown Cheſter; he likewiſe won a purſe of 50l. in Virginia, when in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Lee. He will be ſent to Mr. Cripps the 25th of March, and will be ſhifted every ten days from Mr. Cripps, to my plantation, as it will be the proper time to try the mares at each place. Good paſture will be provided at each place at 2ſ6 per week. Any Gentlemen inclining to ſend their mares, ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by their humble ſervant,

March 22, 1775. ‖ 7ſ6. JAMES TALMAN.

TO COVER this ſeaſon, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Newgarden townſhip, Cheſter county,

THE NOTED YOUNG

AMERICAN DRAY HORSE,

Got by the Old Engliſh DRAY HORSE, imported from England by Colonel FRANCIS.

HE is riſing four years old, and is counted by the moſt of judges to be as likely, if not the likelieſt colt, ever his ſire got in the province; he is a beautiful dark brown, with two white feet, full 16½ hands high, proportionably built every way, being remarkable for ſtrength, good courage, and lofty carriage; he covered near ſixty mares laſt ſeaſon, moſt of which are with foal. He is to cover this ſeaſon, as uſual, at Fifteen Shillings the ſeaſon; the money to be paid as ſoon as the ſeaſon is over, or Thirty Shillings to inſure a colt. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on the utmoſt care; and thoſe who live at a diſtance, may ſend or bring their mares and leave them; where they may have good paſture at One Shilling and Six-pence per week, by

‖ 7ſ6. ISAAC RICHARDS.

To COVER this Seaſon, at the Stable of the Subſcriber,

That NOTED full blooded HORSE

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,

WITHOUT exception, the greateſt beauty on the Continent, bred by Colonel Taylor, of Virginia, got by that noted horſe Partner, and from a full blooded mare, 15 hands high, 8 years old, a dark cheſtnut, with a blaze in his face, run ſeveral capital races, and beat the moſt famous horſes in the north and ſouth governments of Carolina. The terms are Three Pounds the ſeaſon, Thirty Shillings a ſingle leap, or Five Pounds to enſure a colt, with Five Shillings to the groom; the firſt three days in the week at WILLIAM CARSON'S, the remaining part of the week at the ſubſcriber's, at Warwick.

March 28, 1775. ‖ JAMES M'CULLOUGH.

RUN away on the 27th of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Dennis Dorrough*, about 40 years of age, well made, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a dark complexion, down look, black hair, curled a little, and has a ſcar on his right cheek; had on, and took with him, a brown coat, long waiſted, and a whitiſh coat, well worn, with broad metal buttons, a half worn felt hat, a pair of ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, and blue breeches. Whoever takes up the ſaid Dennis Dorrough, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ GEORGE KENEDY.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from his bail the 28th of March laſt, a certain ROBERT RICHARDS: Had on, when he went away, a blue coat, velveret jacket and breeches, a check ſhirt, half worn hat, and wears a cap; he has loſt his right eye, has ſeveral ſcars on his head, dark brown hair, is about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlender made, much given to lying in a ſly and cunning manner, and pretends to tell of moſt parts; is much inclined to drink, a ſhoemaker by trade, and took twelve pair of ſhoes with him. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Richards in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by MOSES DAVIS, living in Williſtown townſhip, Cheſter county.

N. B. The ſaid Robert Richards lived in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, in the Town of CARLISLE,
On the Twentieth Day of April next,

A Patented Tract of very valuable LAND, well timbered, ſituate in Hopewell Townſhip, in Cumberland County, containing 322 Acres, with the uſual Allowance of 6 per Cent. for Roads; bounded by George Croghan, Edward Shippen, Eſq; and others, within a few Miles of Shippensburgh, commonly known by the name of Stuart's Land, being Part of the Eſtate of Samuel Neave, deceaſed. One Third of the Purchaſe-Money to be paid at the Time of Sale, another Third on the firſt Day of May 1776, and one other Third on the firſt Day of May 1777, with Intereſt from the Sale. REESE MEREDITH, HUGH ROBERTS, LUKE MORRIS, JACOB HARMAN, Executors.

February 25, 1775. 6 W.

HAMILTON AND LEIPER,

TOBACCONISTS,

HAVE removed from Second-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, to the north-eaſt corner of Water and Spruce-ſtreets, three doors below the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia, where they manufacture, in the beſt manner, all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco as uſual.

The ſingular encouragement their Scotch Snuff has met with from their friends and the public in general, will enable them to make ſuch improvements on this manufactory, as will render it as deſirable as any ever imported from London. *T.f.*

To be SOLD or LETT,

A PLACE in the Town of New-Caſtle, upon Delaware, which was lately occupied by Benjamin Swett, deceaſed, and conſiſts of a good dwelling-houſe, tan-yard, garden, bark and mill-houſes, a convenient ſtable, and ſeveral other buildings to accommodate a tanner. The ſituation of the dwelling-houſe is very pleaſant, and affords a beautiful proſpect of the ſhipping which ſail up and down the river, and though this place has been an antient ſtand for a tan-yard, it will be very convenient for an inn-keeper or a private family. The terms of payment to a purchaſer may be made very eaſy, upon his giving ſecurity and paying intereſt. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE READ, Eſq; in New-Caſtle, or to BENJAMIN SWETT, in Burlington. *Second-Month* 13, 1775. *Tbctf.*

Philadelphia, January 2, 1775.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That, in Purſuance of an Act of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for veſting certain Eſtates in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey and Maryland, belonging to the Proprietors of a Partnerſhip, commonly called The Pennſylvania Land Company, in London, in Truſtees, to be ſold," and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned, on the third Day of July next, at eight o' Clock in the Morning, will be expoſed to ſale, to the higheſt Bidder, by public Cant or Auction, at the Old Ferry-houſe, kept by John Hyder, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Mulberry-ſtreets, in this City, the following Plantations or Tracts of Land, in Miſpillion Hundred, in the County of Kent, viz.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 80 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Sarah and Iſaac Sap.

A Plantation or Tract, containing about 80 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of John Sap.

A Tract, containing about 36 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of William Cardeen.

A Tract, containing about 121 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Daniel Smith.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Thomas Barker.

A Tract, containing about 32 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Seth Catlin.

A Tract, containing about 158 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Martha Start.

A Tract, containing about 29 Acres, in Poſſeſſion of Thomas Nixon.

Perſons deſiring further Information, reſpecting the Premiſes, are deſired to apply to the Subſcribers, in this City.

JACOB COOPER,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, } Attornies of the Truſtees.
JOSHUA HOWELL,

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 15th day of June next, at the houſe of Gilbert Tice, of Johnſtown, in the county of Tryon, by the Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Sir William Johnſon, Bart. deceaſed, and in purſuance of the ſame,

SUNDRY tracts of valuable land, viz. A tract granted to Michael Byrne, and others, ſituated near Schoharry, and containing about 19,000 acres; another tract, near the ſame, being a fourth part of a tract granted to Lawyer, and others; another tract extending along the Adaguightinge, or Charlotte River, being a Branch of Saſquehanna, about 23,000 acres of which will be ſold. Another tract of 5000 acres, in a patent granted to Glen, and others, north of the patented lands in the rear of the German Flatts, with 13000 acres in a patent granted to Peter Servou, and others, near the Mohawk River, above the German Flatts; which ſaid ſeveral tracts are directed by the ſaid will to be ſold by the ſaid Executors, and the monies ariſing therefrom applied as therein mentioned. Any perſon or perſons inclined to treat for the ſame, or any part thereof, before the day of ſale, may apply to Sir John Johnſon, Bart. or any other of the Executors, who will give them further particulars, or treat about the ſame, otherwiſe the ſame will be ſold, and a good title given on the day of ſale before mentioned.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 17th day of April, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 290 acres, in Loudoun county, in the colony of Virginia, near the main road leading from Colcheſter to Leeſburg, the land is good, with a large plantation in good order for croping, well watered and timbered, has on it a good apple orchard, a new framed dwelling-houſe, 40 by 28 feet, a barn, 54 by 20 feet, and ſeveral other convenient houſes; the land is convenient to trade, griſt-mills, church, Preſbyterian and Anabaptiſt meeting-houſes; there is alſo on this land a great ſign of a copper mine, which has been opened, ſome ore found and tried, which was good and a great proſpect for more to be got. Any perſon deſirous to examine the mine, before the day of ſale, ſhall have free liberty. My method in ſelling this land is for the purchaſer to pay me £ 550, beſides paying for the land, upon his raiſing 20 ton of ore, but if ſo much ore is never found, nothing to be paid on account of the mine. Alſo, at the ſame time and place will be ſold, another tract of land, of 400 acres, with two ſmall plantations on it: An indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſers; this laſt mentioned land lies within a few miles of the other, and will all be ſhewn at any time, to any perſon, by the ſubſcriber living on the firſt mentioned tract. THOMAS ASKREN. §

A PARTNER WANTED in a MILL.

A MILLER that is capable of taking Care of a Mill, underſtands the purchaſing Wheat, and the Method of making common and ſuperfine Flour; it would beſt ſuit a Man with a Family, as there is a ſmall Farm belonging to the Mill; the Want of a Capital will be no Objection. None need apply but ſuch as can have very good Recommendation, both of their Honeſty and Skill in the ſeveral Branches of Millering. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof.

ABRAHAM USHER and GEORGE HENRY,

HAVE imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Scotland, and have for ſale, at their ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, the 5th door above Walnut-ſtreet, a general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon; which they will ſell on reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit.

N. B. *Abraham Uſher* requeſts all thoſe that are indebted to him, whoſe accounts are become due, to make payment. *Tf.*

RUN away, on the 11th day of December laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Breaknock townſhip, in Berks county, in the province of Pennſylvania, an indented German ſervant man, named Frederick Meyer, ſpeaks but little Engliſh, uſed to teach ſchool, is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well ſet, round faced, of a very pale complexion, ſhort curled black hair and eyes; he pretends to a great deal of ſincerity, ſings hymns, and makes long prayers; had on, and took with him, a light coloured coat, a ſtriped linſey jacket, with ſleeves, a good pair of buckſkin breeches; it is likely that he has a good many other clothes with him. It is thought he will change his name. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, paid by JOHN PANNEBACKER. †

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from Mount Royal Forge, near Baltimore-Town, two convict ſervant men, viz. Thomas Rogers, *born in England, and ſpeaks in that dialect; he is about 30 years of age, a luſty well made fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, pitted with the ſmall-pox, and has a remarkable large ſcar on his throat; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, old ozenbrigs ſhirt, white twill'd frize jacket and breeches, trimmed with metal buttons, old blue great coat, much too ſhort for him, coarſe ſpeckled yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes and buckles; wears ſhort black hair, and had a large double riveted iron collar on.* Robert Collens, *a well ſet fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, born in England, and ſpeaks in that dialect, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has a red beard, wears ſhort ſandy hair, can write a tolerable good hand; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, cotton jacket and breeches, two ozenbrigs ſhirts, one check ditto, coarſe yarn ſtockings, country ſhoes with large nails in the heels, and had an iron collar about his neck; but it is probable they will both change their dreſs, as it is thought they have Three or Four Pounds in caſh with them. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have, if taken in the county,* Fifty Shillings *for each or either of them, and if out of the province* Five Pounds *for each or either of them, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by*

March 3, 1775. ‖ 6 w. JAMES FRANKLIN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

April 12, 1775. NUMB. 2416.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

By the HONOURABLE
JOHN PENN, Eſquire,
Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennſylvania, *and Counties of* New-Caſtle, Kent *and* Suſſex, *on* Delaware,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by my Proclamation, bearing Date the 15th Day of *September* laſt paſt, I did enjoin and require all Perſons, reſiding to the Northward and Eaſtward of the Lines and Boundaries theretofore run and marked, as Boundaries and Diviſion Lines between the Province of *Maryland* and the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *Newo-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*, by Commiſſioners for that Purpoſe appointed and authoriſed, in Purſuance of two Articles of Agreement made between the Proprietors of the Province of *Maryland* and the Proprietors of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and the Counties of *Newo-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*; and alſo in Purſuance of two ſeveral Decrees of the Lord High Chancellor of *England*, for the ſpecific Performance of the ſaid Articles, to yield Obedience to the reſpective Laws of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties aforeſaid on *Delaware*: AND I DID further, by my ſaid Proclamation, require all Magiſtrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers of Juſtice, appointed, or to be appointed, in the ſaid Province and Counties, to put in Execution the reſpective Laws thereof, againſt all Offenders within the Lines and Limits aforeſaid, as by my ſaid Proclamation may more at large appear. AND WHEREAS, by my other Proclamation, bearing Date the Second Day of *November* laſt paſt, I DID, in Obedience to His Majeſty's Commands, ſignified to me by a Letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of *Dartmouth*, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, enjoin all Magiſtrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers of Juſtice, to deſiſt from exerciſing the Juriſdiction of *Pennſylvania*, or the Counties of *Newo-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*, beyond thoſe Places where it had been theretofore uſually exerciſed, until His Majeſty's further Pleaſure ſhould be known in the Premiſes, any Thing in my former Proclamation to the contrary notwithſtanding: AND WHEREAS I am now informed, by a Letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of *Dartmouth*, dated the ſeventh Day of *January* laſt, "that His Majeſty, on further Conſideration, hath been graciouſly pleaſed to approve of the Arrangement made by my ſaid Proclamation of the Fifteenth of *September* laſt, and to permit me to recal that of the Second of *November* laſt," I HAVE THEREFORE thought proper, by the Advice of the Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, to make known the Premiſes to all whom it may concern, hereby, in Purſuance of his Majeſty's Pleaſure and Permiſſion, revoking my ſaid Proclamation of the Second of *November* laſt, and requiring all Officers and others, within the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *Newo-Caſtle*, *Kent and Suſſex*, on *Delaware*, to yield Obedience to, and in all Things obſerve, the Orders and Injunctions in my ſaid Proclamation of the Fifteenth of *September* laſt contained, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Peril.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province of Pennſylvania, *at* Philadelphia, *the Eighth Day of* April, *in the Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, and in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of God, of* Great-Britain, France *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth,*

JOHN PENN.

By his Honour's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, jun. *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

City of Philadelphia, March 30, 1775.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

BEST FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty Shillings and Nine-pence*, per C.
MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence* per C.
RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per C.

White Bread	lb.	oz.	*Middl. Do.*	lb.	oz.	*Rye Do.*	lb.	oz.
1d. loaf, is	0	7	1d. loaf, is	0	8½	1d. loaf, is	0	11
2d. ditto,	0	13¾	2d. ditto,	1	0¾	2d. ditto	1	6¼
4d. ditto,	1	11½	4d. ditto,	2	1½	4d. ditto	2	12½
8d. ditto,	3	7	8d. ditto,	4	3	8d. ditto	5	9
12d. ditto,	5	2½	12d. ditto,	6	4½	12d. ditto	8	6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, *Mayor*,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
SAMUEL POWELL.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Nottingham, in Cheſter county, two ſervant men, one an Iriſhman, came in laſt fall, named *William Jeffreys*, about 25 years of age, a luſty well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, light brown hair a little curled, and pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on and took with him a broadcloth coat, of a mixed colour, red and white, about half worn, light coloured cloth jacket, patched, a blanket waiſtcoat, new buckſkin breeches, two pair of black-grey yarn ſtockings, a pair of pumps, with large carved braſs buckles. The other, a lad, named *John Maſhman*, 16 years of age, country born, of a fair complexion, light coloured ſtraight hair, with a ſcar on his forehead, has been lately inoculated for the ſmall-pox, and may be ſeen on his ſkin; had on and took with him a light coloured ſhort cloth coat and waiſtcoat of the ſame kind as the other, two home made ſhirts, good buckſkin breeches, blue grey yarn ſtockings, good ſhoes and ſquare braſs buckles, and a new wool hat. They alſo took with them a gun, a half worn light coloured cloth coat, a new wool hat, two ſhirts, one homeſpun, the other Iriſh linen. Whoever takes up and ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, or Fifty Shillings for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOB HAINES.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry them off at their peril. *April* 4, 1775. ¶

THOMAS DORSEY,
At the Store lately occupied by Hubley and Graff, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, 5 doors below Cheſtnut-ſtreet,
SELLS, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

LISBON, Malaga, Teneriffe, Port, and other WINES; old Jamaica ſpirits; excellent French brandy; Weſt-India rum and melaſſes, ſingle refined loaf ſugar, lump, ſugar-houſe and muſcovado ditto; coffee, chocolate, alſpice, pepper, rice, and ginger; mace, cloves, nutmegs, and cinnamon; Weſton and country ſnuff; brimſtone, allom, and copperas; indigo, madder, chip logwood, redwood, and ſuſtick; wrapping paper, lamp oil, corks, roſin, and glue; alſo gallon, half gallon, and quart bottles. ¶ 6 W.

WANTED,

A GOOD JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH. Any ſuch, well recommended for Diligence and Sobriety, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to STACY POTTS, or WILLIAM JACKSON, in Trenton.

Alſo a Perſon who underſtands the GLOVE-MAKING Buſineſs, either a Man or Woman, may apply as above.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A SINGLE MAN, that underſtands driving a Carriage, and working on a Plantation. Such a Perſon, by applying to the Printers hereof, will hear of a Place, if well recommended. Alſo wanted, a ſingle WOMAN, to manage a ſmall Dairy, and aſſiſt in common Houſe-work.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Indenture of a Dutch Servant BOY's Time, who has near ſeven Years to ſerve. Enquire of the Printers, or of Benjamin Davids, at the Sign of the George. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Gerard Brenner, of Manor townſhip, in Lancaſter county, deceaſed, on bonds, notes, or book-debts, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted by LOUISA BRENNER, Executrix; JACOB LOESER, and CHRISTOPHER STECK, Executors. *Lancaſter, April* 3, 1775. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the premiſes, the 22d day of Fourth-Month (April) inſtant, and may be entered on immediately after ſale, The following premiſes, all ſituate, bounding on Brandywine Creek, near the Borough of Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, viz.

A MERCHANT-MILL, the houſe built with ſtone, &c. with two pair of ſtones, one French burrs, the other Cologne, bolting-cloths, fan, &c. all going by water, which compleats her for manufacturing ſuperfine flour. A good ſtone dwelling-houſe, frame kitchen, barn and ſtables, a well of good water, and pump, near the kitchen door; with about 8 acres of land, 2 or 3 whereof are meadow.

Alſo will be ſold with the above premiſes, or ſeparate, as may ſeem beſt to ſuit on the day of ſale, one moiety or half part of a Breaſt-mill, adjoining and connected with the abovementioned mill, and a Lot for farther improving the ſaid Breaſt-mill, and one moiety or half part of a ſufficient quantity of water to turn a fulling-mill, to be erected on the laſt mentioned lot; the water for ſaid breaſt and fulling-mills is to be taken out of a race (where there is 8 feet fall) which conveys water to four overſhot mills, on the tide below Brandywine Bridge. As the ſaid breaſt and fulling-mills have the priority in right of the water of ſaid race, and ſo ſituated (being about half way between the upper and lower end thereof) any competent judge of water-works, when on the premiſes, and ſeeing the effect of ſaid breaſt-mill on the water of ſaid race when going, and conſidering the number of mills erected ſince the right or contract for erecting ſaid breaſt and fulling-mills, together with the preſent and future call and neceſſity of dividing and ſub-dividing the water of Brandywine Creek, will undoubtedly ſee the above premiſes to be very valuable, not only in their preſent ſituation at this time, but in future, &c. &c.

Alſo to be ſold the ſame day, on the premiſes, the one moiety or half part of a LOT, containing in the whole 88 perches of land, ſituate in the ſaid Borough of Wilmington, and fronting on ſaid Creek at the tide water, 82 feet 6 inches, and extending back 340 feet to a ſtreet, and bounding to a lot whereon two of the abovementioned overſhot mills are erected, the eſtate of Samuel Morton, deceaſed (and now occupied by Iſaac Starr) Any perſon inclining to treat concerning, or purchaſe any part of the above premiſes, may apply to SAMUEL HOLLINGSWORTH, at the mill, or to the ſubſcriber, now in Lancaſter county, near Middletown, who propoſes to attend the ſale, and make the conditions eaſy to the purchaſer, which will be about a third of the purchaſe in hand, and ſeven years to pay the reſidue, without intereſt, &c. JEHU HOLLINGSWORTH.

N. B. One half of ſaid breaſt and fulling-mill water is the property of Joſhua Fiſher and Thomas Gilpin, of the city of Philadelphia, Merchants. ¶

WHEREAS the managers, for the owners and poſſeſſors of the Repaupa meadows, marſh and ſwamps, to erect water-works to keep the tide from overflowing the ſame, and other ſervices required of them by an Act of Aſſembly of the province of New-Jerſey, made and provided for that purpoſe, have ſeveral times attended with their accounts, and deſired the company to ſettle with them for what monies they have diſburſed or expended in caſting up the bank, laying the floodgates and ſluices, and ſtopping the creek, &c. And whereas the owners and poſſeſſors having neglected to ſettle the ſame, the managers refuſe to act; therefore we, ſome of the owners and poſſeſſors of the ſaid marſh, meadows and ſwamps, do notify the reſt of the owners and poſſeſſors to meet at the houſe of William Eldrage, on the 29th of this inſtant April, by 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to chuſe managers, and ſettle the late managers accounts. All perſons that have any claim to the ſaid meadows, marſh or ſwamps, are deſired to appear and make their claims, and produce their ſurveys, that they or the managers may proceed to lay off or ſurvey their ſeveral lots in the moſt proper manner; to conſult the moſt proper place for the road or roads to ſuit the company, and to give the managers inſtructions what farther they would have done; and all thoſe that have any unſettled accounts are deſired to produce them; and as there are ſeveral ſervices required to be done by the ſaid managers, agreeable to the ſaid act, and the time limited is near expired, the attendance of the owners is particularly requeſted. *James Steelman, James Hinchman, Thomas Clark, Daniel Sutherland, John Lock, William Homan, Peter Lock, David Hendrickſon.* ¶

TO BE SOLD BY
WILLIAM SHIPPEN,
The Lower Side of Market-ſtreet Wharff,
SHAD AND HERRING, ROUNDS OF BEEF AND NEATS TONGUES, put up in the beſt Manner for Exportation. ¶

THE Contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, are deſired to attend the annual Election for Managers and Treaſurer, to be held, purſuant to Law, on the Firſt of the Fifth-month (May) being the ſecond Day of the Week, between the Hours of 2 and 6 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Hoſpital.

TO BE SOLD, by public VENDUE, at Samuel Cooper's Ferry, oppoſite Philadelphia, on Seventh-day, the 22d of April, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

TWO FLATS, one new, carries 12 cords, the other not four years old and carries between 6 and 8 cords; both built of the beſt of oak timber and plank, and now in good repair. They belong to the eſtate of Patrick Brady, deceaſed, and will be ſold by Joſeph Cooper and John Reily, Executors. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place.

N. B. All thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to bring in their accounts, properly proved, at the above time and place, where attendance will be given by the ſaid Executors. ¶

Hagerſtown, in Maryland, March 25, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

WAS STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, a dark ſorrel MARE, with a good Saddle and Bridle; ſhe is about 4 years old and about 15 hands high, has no known brand or ear-mark; on the off ſhoulder ſhe has had a wound, which is now healed, but may eaſily be perceived. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, in Hagerſtown, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges.

¶ PETER TYSHER.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Woolwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, on the 10th day of March laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, who calls himſelf *Matthias Cane*, but he has changed it to *Michael Coda*; he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has ſraged a paſs, and is about 28 or 30 years of age, ſandy complexion, grey eyes, large ſandy temple-locks, wears his own long curly ſandy hair, commonly tied or clubbed; he has a white lock of hair on the fore part of his head, has a ſcar on his jaw-bone, and another near his eye; one of his little fingers is crooked; on his right leg there are two letters pricked in with powder: Had on, and took with him, a ſnuff-coloured coat very much worn, a light-coloured waiſtcoat, made lappelled, which is patched on each elbow with new homeſpun dove-coloured cloth, and has alſo a long patch of the ſame cloth on the fore part; a light-coloured ditto, without ſleeves, a half-worn Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, a white ditto, with a very wide collar, made of damaged linen, a blue pair of breeches, patched on each knee with deep blue cloth, another pair of deep blue knit or wove ditto, very much worn; 4 pair of ſtockings, two of which are thread, the others yarn; an old felt hat with two holes in the crown, two pair of neats-leather ſhoes; he took a long ſmall-bored gun, with braſs mounting; a large powder-horn, almoſt full of powder; a homeſpun pillow-caſe, with 4 ſtrings ſewed inſide; he will be very apt to change his clothes, is fond of liquor, and a good ſcholar. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by PETER KIER. ¶

Wilmington, April 4, 1775.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

IN the night next before the 13th of March laſt, the ſubſcriber had a valuable mare ſtolen out of his ſtable by ſome perſon unknown, as may appear by an advertiſement in No. 2413 of this paper; the perſon who ſtole the mare, as is thought, left a dark bay gelding, about 14½ hands high, and about 16 years old, a pair of old ſhoes before, a natural pacer, he is very poor, has a ſore back, ſeemed to be hard rode and much abuſed, has no brand, fleſh or ear-mark; a perſon who knew the mare, thought he ſaw a man riding of her in company with another man, on the road near Tate's ferry, on Saſquehanna, and the perſon not having heard of her ſince, neither has any perſon appeared to claim the ſaid horſe; therefore he gives this public notice, that if the ſaid horſe is not claimed within four weeks from this date, he will be under the neceſſity of ſelling him, to pay the charge of his keeping: And as the practice of horſe-ſtealing encreaſes, the ſubſcriber is very deſirous that all perſons, who may ſee this advertiſement, would turn to the abovementioned advertiſement, and uſe all reaſonable endeavours to diſcover the thief and the ſaid mare, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get her again; and as a further encouragement, the ſubſcriber will pay a further reward of *Seven Pounds* for the mare, and *Three Pounds* for the thief, upon conviction.

WILLIAM VANEMAN.

N. B. The ſaid mare has a lump in her fleſh as big as a walnut, between the girthing place and fore legs, which upon examination may be eaſily diſcovered. ¶

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday night laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Queen Ann's county, at the head of Choptank river, an Engliſh ſervant man, named William Watt, a miller by trade, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, of a brown complexion, and wears his own ſhort brown hair; had on, when he went away, a caſtor hat, cut in the faſhion, with a black ribbon for a band, bearſkin great coat, the cuffs tore off, a brown bearſkin cloſe bodied ditto, with pockets in the hips, double breaſted ſcarlet jacket, two pair of breeches, one of which black broadcloth, the other of a blue knit pattern, one pair of grey ribbed ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes, ſilver plated buckles, with braſs tongs and anchors, one of the anchors broke and tied with a ſtring. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH FURTAD. *April* 5, 1775. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Towamenſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 30th of March laſt, a brown bay COLT, two years old, with a ſtar in his forehead. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away. SAMUEL TENNIS. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

LONDON, *January 6.*

A Speech intended to have been ſpoken at the Meeting of the North-American Merchants, at the King's Arms Tavern, January 4, by a Merchant who is too diffident to deliver his ſentiments in any great Aſſembly.

"THE great and important buſineſs you are here convened upon, cannot, I preſume, be conducted well in ſo large a body as I ſee here met at preſent; therefore I ſuppoſe you will appoint a Committee; and leſt I ſhould not be preſent when you have determined on thoſe who are to compoſe it, I beg leave to recommend to thoſe gentlemen all that coolneſs and deliberation, which the importance of the object demands, and to bear always in mind, that every reſolution which irritates, diſ-ſerves any cauſe, as violence deſtroys it; witneſs the late violent meaſures at Boſton reſpecting the tea! The whole world condemned the outrage, in conſequence of which Parliament paſſed an Act to block up the port of Boſton; and leſt that ſhould not be ſufficient to inflame the neighbouring colonies, the ſame power takes away the charter, mutilates the whole form of government of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and, to compleat all, preſents our new Canadian ſubjects, purely to oblige them, with a code of laws as near to thoſe of France as could poſſibly be framed. You ſee then, gentlemen, how violence produces violence; notwithſtanding which it is hardly to be believed, that three or four hundred people ſhould conſent to ſuch meaſures, but it ſo happened. Now, gentlemen, I will ſpeak a few words on the ſubject of your meeting.

"If you had petitioned Parliament laſt ſpring, againſt thoſe ruinous acts which then paſſed, I ſhould now have been againſt any petition; nor indeed is it clear to me, that it is at this time expedient; but as ſo many reſpectable gentlemen think it ought to be done, I entirely acquieſce, in expectation that a new Parliament, which I am told is compoſed of wiſe men, honeſt men, and of men who are open to conviction, which I think there is not a gentlemen preſent will, or can ſay of the laſt; I ſay, gentlemen, if you had then petitioned againſt thoſe ruinous acts, you ought now to leave the authors of them to get out of the pit they had dug for themſelves, as well as they could; but as, by your ſilence, if you did not aid them, you did not warn them of the danger, you ought now, as good Chriſtians, to lend adminiſtration your hand to get out of that diſmal hole, into which the raſhneſs of the laſt Parliament has precipitated it. On this principle I am for an humble petition, as an excuſe for their undoing that which no wiſe adminiſtration would have ventured to propoſe, much leſs to have carried it to ſo ruinous a length; I ſay, gentlemen, as an excuſe, for, if I am informed right, that is all adminiſtration wants. But I beg, gentlemen, that neither in your petition, nor advice, if aſked by men in power, that you require leſs than a repeal of all the acts paſſed laſt year reſpecting America, as well as the remains of that impolitic one paſſed in 1767, which laid a duty of 3d. per lb. on tea. This being done, I will venture to engage, and ſo will every one preſent, who is fully acquainted with the diſpoſition of the coloniſts, that peace and good order will ſoon be re-eſtabliſhed, and that love and brotherly affection reſtored, which ſubſiſted at the concluſion of the late war between the mother country and the colonies, beſides our having any reaſonable pecuniary aſſiſtance in their power this kingdom ſhall require or ſtand in need of from them.

BOSTON, April 3, 1775.

Laſt Evening a Gentleman came to Town from Marblehead, who was Paſſenger in a Veſſel that arrived there Yeſterday in about 6 Weeks from Falmouth, who informs, that great Debates had ariſen in Parliament on American Affairs the Beginning of February, and, it was ſaid, intended to petition his Majeſty to purſue the Meaſures hitherto adopted to inforce the Acts, relative to this Province, which have been ſo much complained of by this Continent; for which Purpoſe a number of Men of War were getting ready to bring over more Troops, both Horſe and Foot, as a Reinforcement to thoſe already here: We alſo learn that Capt. Lindſey, in a Man of War, with Diſpatches for General Gage, ſailed from England for this Place a few Days before the above Veſſel. In our next we hope to be able to give our Readers a more particular Account of this intereſting Matter.

NORWICH, March 30.

Extract of a Letter from Boſton, dated March 27, 1775.

"It is rumoured that a Veſſel is arrived at Nantucket from London, in 28 Days, which brings Accounts that the Acts are to be repealed, but on certain Conditions to be performed by the Americans; but I do not know what they are, nor whether this Account may be depended on."

Mr. James Pennyman, of New-London, left Boſton laſt Tueſday morning, and informs, That Captain Sturgis, from Dartmouth, reported in Boſton laſt Monday Afternoon, that a Boat was ſent from Nantucket to Dartmouth, on Sunday laſt, to inform of the Arrival of Capt. Coffin, at that Place, on ſaid Day, in 29 Days from London: He brings Advice that a Mob of 30,000 People had ſurrounded the Parliament Houſe, and demanded the Reaſon why the American Acts were not repealed; the Anſwer given was, that they were repealed on certain Conditions to be performed by the Americans.

NEW-YORK, April 6.

On Tueſday next a general meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Weſtcheſter is to be held at the White Plains, to determine whether or not Delegates ſhall be ſent by them to a Provincial Convention at New-York.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, New-York, April 3, 1775.

The following Letter was received from the General Committee of South-Carolina, and by this Committee ordered to be printed.

EDWARD FLEMING, Chairman, *pro. Tem.*

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, March 1, 1775.

Gentlemen,

IT was with equal ſurprize and concern that we read, in the public prints, what paſſed in your Houſe of Aſſembly on the 26th of January, with reſpect to the proceedings of the General Congreſs. It is impoſſible for us at this diſtance to conjecture the reaſons which induced the Aſſembly to refuſe their formal aſſent to the ſolemn agreement of all theſe Colonies. We are obliged to ſuſpend our judgment until we hear from you; and will not even permit ourſelves to conclude, that it is owing either to a neglect of the united voice of America, or to want of ſpirit in the cauſe of freedom.—In the midſt of the pain that we feel at this ſingular inſtance of provincial policy, we conſole ourſelves with the apprehenſion that it was intended, not as a declaration of their real inclinations, but only as a prudential meaſure: That they having been choſen antecedent to the preſent diſpute, and therefore not with a particular view to it, might ſuppoſe the neceſſity of their interfering, ſuperſeded by a poſterior choice. We conſole ourſelves with the thought, that the legal repreſentatives of your reſpectable colony, by refuſing to act, did not mean to hold up to the world the opinion of their conſtituents, but have only left it to another repreſentation, not ſo much according to the letter of the law, but equally reſpectable, and as much to be depended on.

We only beg leave to make this remark upon their policy; that they have therein ſingled themſelves out from the reſt of the colonies, who, as far as they have had the opportunity, have come unanimouſly into the meaſures of the General Congreſs: And we cannot but think, it would have been much more happy for the whole, had there been no exception.—Indeed, although the Houſe of Aſſembly in this colony hath nobly and unanimouſly adopted the proceedings of the General Congreſs, yet have they not had it in idea to take the matter wholly into their own hands, independent of the Provincial Congreſs; but even now, while that Aſſembly is ſitting, the General Committee of the colony alſo ſits and does buſineſs, independent of the Houſe. A meaſure this, neceſſary in the royal governments, where the liableneſs of the Aſſembly to ſudden prorogations and diſſolutions, renders their proceeding in buſineſs wholly dependent on the creatures of the Crown.—Much, therefore, as we are ſurprized at the conduct of your Aſſembly, we are not ſo ignorant as to imagine, it is the definitive voice of the colony. And indeed, we do not allow ourſelves to entertain a ſuſpicion, that your reſolutions would not be the ſame with thoſe of the reſt of the colonies, if you only had a full and free repreſentation of the whole colony, elected on the preſent occaſion: *Such a repreſentation* we hope to hear of in due time.

We are not inſenſible of the conſequence of your colony, in the great chain of American union: Nor do we imagine the Miniſtry inſenſible of it;—we are well aware of your unhappy ſituation, and of the many artful meaſures that have been and now are taking, if poſſible, to throw you into confuſion. We are well aware of the poiſon that is daily diſtilling from ſome of your penſioned preſſes, and the hireling writers that have crept in among you. We are not ignorant of that crowd of placemen, of contractors, of officers, and needy dependents upon the Crown, who are conſtantly employed to fruſtrate your meaſures. We know the dangerous tendency of being made the head quarters of America for many years. All theſe things, though they neceſſarily tend to clog the wheels of public ſpirit, yet do not cauſe us to doubt of your public virtue, as a colony: Nay, we aſſure ourſelves, that your love to conſtitutional liberty, to juſtice, and your poſterity, however depreſſed for a little while, will at laſt ſurmount all obſtacles, and do honour to New-York.

The preſent ſtruggle ſeems to us moſt glorious and critical. We ſeem to ourſelves to ſtand upon the very diviſion line, between all the bleſſings of freedom, and the moſt abject vaſſalage. The very idea of an earthly power, which ſhall bind the preſent, and future millions of America, *in all caſes whatſoever*—in the direction of which we are to have no more voice than our oxen, and over which we can have no conſtitutional controul, fills us with horror. To hold not only our *liberty* and *property* at will, but our lives alſo; as well as the lives of all our poſterity! To be abſolutely dependent for the air in which we breathe, and the water which we drink, upon a ſett of men at the diſtance of three thouſand miles from us; who, even when they abuſe that power are out of the reach of our vengeance, is a propoſal which this colony hears with indignation, and can only ſubmit to when there is no poſſible remedy. By the late deteſtable acts of the Britiſh Parliament reſpecting America,—all mankind will judge whether that body may be ſafely entruſted with ſuch a power. We have now appealed to the remaining juſtice of the nation; we have endeavoured to arouſe them to a ſenſe of their own dangers; we have appealed to their mercantile intereſts for our defence. Our hopes of ſucceſs are not yet damped by any thing but the poſſibility of diſunion among ourſelves. We have the pleaſure to inform you, that in this Colony the Aſſociation takes place, as effectually as law itſelf. Sundry veſſels from England have already been obliged to return with their merchandize, or have it thrown overboard as common ballaſt.

We may aſſure you of our fixed determination to adhere to the reſolutions at all hazards, and that miniſterial oppoſition is here obliged to be ſilent: We wiſh for the day when it ſhall be ſilenced among you likewiſe. And whatever noiſe is made by the friends of arbitrary rule, about the deſign of thoſe proceedings in your Houſe of Aſſembly,—we cannot, and will not believe that you intend to deſert the cauſe.

Three things, however, oblige us to write to you.——

Firſt. The general alarm which the proceedings abovementioned have given—that we may obtain from you certain intelligence of the diſpoſition of your Colony, whether thoſe proceedings are to be underſtood as the general ſenſe of the good people of New-York, or only of a bare majority of the Houſe.

Secondly, That we may learn from you, whether the Aſſociation of the General Congreſs has actually been adopted by you, and is now put into execution. On theſe two points we beg you will give us the earlieſt intelligence poſſible, that we may be able (as we have not the leaſt doubt that we ſhall be) thereby to quiet the anxiety of the people of this province, and prevent the tools of Miniſtry from exulting at any appearance of diſunion.—And laſtly, that we may ſuggeſt to you an expedient, which with great ſucceſs has been tried in this province, viz. that of a *Provincial Congreſs*, in which every corner of the Colony is fully and largely repreſented.—As yet we have not had the pleaſure of hearing that you have adopted this or any ſimilar meaſure. And although we would not be underſtood as preſuming to dictate to our brethren, yet we would take the liberty to inform them, that this meaſure has given the greateſt ſatisfaction here, and ſo firmly united the town and country, that we are thereby become one compact regularly organized body. The enemies of American freedom are aware of the cementing tendency of ſuch a ſtep, and wherever they have influence, endeavour to prevent it, well knowing, that while the different diſtricts of a Colony are kept apart, they do not all receive the ſame information, and are expoſed to the baneful effects of jealouſy and diviſion, eſpecially when any conſiderable part ſuppoſes itſelf neglected by not being called in to give its voice.———And we find, that the larger this repreſentation is, the leſs the danger of corruption and influence; the more is ſly deceit deterred from venturing its efforts; and the more weight goes with every determination.—The Congreſs of this Colony conſiſts of one hundred and eighty four members, and is by far the fulleſt repreſentation of it that ever has been together before.

We, therefore, as brethren, united in the ſame cauſe, do only beg leave to recommend the above meaſure already found by experience of ſuch utility in ſundry of the Royal governments, but eſpecially in this.—The neceſſity of *electing Delegates* to the Congreſs in May, we are aſſured, will ſhew the expediency of ſuch a Provincial meeting.

We feel ourſelves bound to you by the cloſeſt ties of intereſt and affection.—We conſider this ſeaſon as big with American glory, or with American infamy.

We, therefore, moſt ardently wiſh you the direction and aid of that Almighty Being, who preſides over all.—We confidently expect to meet you in *General Congreſs*, at Philadelphia, with hearts full of zeal in our country's cauſe, and full of mutual confidence in the integrity of each other. We are, Gentlemen,

Your friends and fellow-countrymen.

By order of the General Committee,

CHARLES PINCKNEY, *Chairman.*

By a Gentleman, who left Montreal the 13th of laſt month, we have the following advices, viz. That upwards of 1200 of the inhabitants of that place (chiefly French) had ſigned a petition to his Majeſty, for the Repeal of the Quebec bill, lately paſſed in the Britiſh Parliament, for the new regulation of the government of that province; and that it was not doubted but that the Petition would be ſigned almoſt univerſally, by all the people in the whole province. That at Quebec, great pains had been taken by the miniſterial Agents, to procure an Addreſs of Thanks to the King and Parliament for framing and paſſing theſe laws, but that only 20 Signers could be procured to the ſaid Addreſs.

On the report of a deſign to form an army in Canada, to join the King's regular forces in fighting againſt and enſlaving the other Britiſh Colonies, the Canadians were greatly alarmed, and took the beſt method in their power to ſecure to themſelves from the hateful ſervice.—And as by the laws of France, married men cannot be compelled to ſerve in the Militia, the Canadians conſidered Marriage as a protection to which, ſince their new laws, they have ſo univerſally had recourſe, that it is ſaid there is hardly an unmarried man to be found in all the country.

April 10. Nothing more can evince the Utility of the Colonies to the Mother Country, than that, in leſs than 12 Months, Three Millions of Buſhels of Wheat have been exported from this Continent to England alone, beſides Flour.

Laſt Thurſday Evening was married by the Rev. Dr. AUCHMUTY, JOHN ALLEN, Eſq; of the City of Philadelphia, to Miſs JOHNSTON, Daughter of DAVID JOHNSTON, Eſq; of this City; a young Lady of great Merit and Beauty.

Wedneſday ſe'nnight arrived in Town, Meſſrs. Stearns and Knight, two Gentlemen of the Law in the County of Cumberland, from whence they had luckily eſcaped the Purſuit of the Inſurgents. And we hear the Gentlemen who had fallen into their Hands, are to be removed, by Virtue of a Writ of Habeas Corpus, from Northampton, in Maſſachuſetts Government, to this City, where they will be regularly tried, in order to their Enlargement.

We have the Pleaſure to hear from Long-Iſland, in this Province, that in ſeveral Towns in King's and Queen's Counties, they have, by a great Majority, voted for County Deputies to form a provincial Convention on the 20th Inſtant, in order to the Election of Delegates to meet in another Continental Congreſs the 10th of next Month.

There was a Fall of Snow in Orange County, laſt Thurſday, above 4 Inches deep.

A Gentleman in Boſton writes to his Friend in this City, that their Provincial Congreſs had voted 10,000 Men to be immediately raiſed for the Summer Campaign, the Expence of which was to be defrayed by an Emiſſion of £. 30,000 of a Paper Currency.

There are two Veſſels arrived at Marblehead from Falmouth, in 6 Weeks, and bring Prints as late as the 10th of February; but as no other Papers than the Boſton Evening Poſt, have been received at the Poſt-Office in this City, from that Quarter, we have been able to obtain no farther Accounts from the Prints, than what is under the Boſton Head; however, we hear there is much News arrived at Boſton from England, Part of which we learn is, That 7 Regiments of Foot, and two of Horſe, are coming out for America, accompanied by 16 Frigates and Cutters; that Mr. Wilkes nobly defended the American Cauſe in the Houſe of Commons, but was overpowered by a Majority of about 260, againſt 88; that England ſeems to be rouſed; but farther Particulars we ſhall omit until we have them properly authenticated.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, dated April 10, 1775.

The Boſton Poſt has brought Letters, which came by a Veſſel that left England the 17th of February, in Company with the Packet, with Parliament's having paſſed a Law, 260 Votes againſt 80 Votes, that the Boſtonians are in actual Rebellion, and the Colonies as Aiders and Abettors; in conſequence of which, ſeven Sail of the Line, with four Regiments of Foot, and two of Light Horſe, with Tranſports, are ſailed for Boſton. They have alſo paſſed a Law, reſtricting the Colonies from trading to any Part of the World but Great-Britain and the Engliſh Weſt-India Iſlands: With ſeveral other Regulations, which we, with Horror, hourly expect by the Packet.

Another Letter from New-York, of the ſame Date, ſays, "No Packet is yet arrived, but we have Accounts in Town from Boſton, adviſing of the Arrival of a Veſſel at Salem, in New-England, which ſailed in Company with the Packet, and brings an Account of an Act paſſed in Parliament, by a Majority of 260 odd, declaring the People of Maſſachuſetts-Bay in a State of Rebellion; that America is to be allowed a Trade to no Parts but Great-Britain, Ireland and the Weſt-Indies; and that a Fleet of about a Dozen Ships of the Line, and ſeven or eight Regiments, are coming out immediately from England for Boſton."

There is a letter in town from Virginia, which ſays,—"By a letter from London dated the 22d of January, it appears government is determined to ſupport and enforce the ſupreme legiſlative authority of the Britiſh Parliament; that the troops are to be ordered home; all the ports in America are to be blocked up, and no exports or imports to be allowed, except to and from Great-Britain and the Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands."

His Honour the Governor of Connecticut has iſſued a Proclamation, appointing Wedneſday the 19th inſt. to be obſerved as a day of Public Faſting and Prayer, and forbidding all ſervile labour.—For that, although we have great reaſon to adore the Divine Goodneſs, for the plenty and general health of the paſt year, yet we ought with humble reverence to take notice of the frowns of God, in viſiting divers towns and places with ſickneſs and mortality; and ſtill holding the rod of correction over us, by threatening the *loſs* of our *privileges* and *liberties*.—Exhorting all miniſters and people to mourn and beg pardon for their ſins, and that God would reſtore, preſerve, and ſecure the Liberties of all the Britiſh American Colonies.

On Monday, the 10th Inſtant, the following Gentlemen were choſen Directors and Treaſurer of the PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP for the Inſurance of Houſes from Loſs by Fire, viz. Meſſieurs *Samuel Shoemaker, Jacob Shoemaker, Peter Reeve, Gunning Bedford,*

Joshua Howell, David Deshler, Jonathan Evans, Michael Hillegas, Joseph Fox, Samuel Wetherill, jun. *Luke Morris*, and *George Roberts*, Directors; and Mr. *James Pemberton*, Treasurer.

The following HINTS *are submitted to the Public, by a Person who has had a good Deal of Experience in the Management of* FLAX.

IN the first Place, a deep Soil is propereſt for Flax-ſeed, if it be a little inclined to Clay, it is nothing the worſe; it ſhould have two or three Ploughings, but as the Cultivation of Potatoes is yearly much practiſed, the Ground which is well dunged for the Potatoes will ſeldom fail of producing a good Crop of Flax next Seaſon; it ſhould be twice ploughed, and all the Weeds carefully raked off; let it be harrowed before the Seed is ſowed, and if the Ground be rich, ſow at leaſt two Buſhels per Acre; harrow it exceeding well after ſowing, and if the Soil be light, roll it with a wooden Roller. Farmers are in general too late in ſowing their Seed, for before the Flax is ripe the Heat and Drought are ſo great, that Flax is very ſubject to be fired. The Seed has hitherto been too much the Object of Attention, which occaſions them to let the Flax become too ripe before pulling. But the greateſt Error they run into is, not water-rotting the Flax, inſtead whereof they expoſe it too much to the Weather, in order to get it fit for threſhing out the Seed; for by laying it on the Graſs, and receiving the Night Dews, and afterwards the hot Sun, it diſcharges too much of the Oils, which renders the Flax hard and ſtubborn. They would do well to get what is called a Rippeling-comb (it is a little larger than a coarſe Hemp-heckle) and immediately after the Flax is pulled, make it up in ſmall Handfuls, and pull the Top of the Flax through it, and it will take off the Seed; let the Seed be well dried in the Sun, and then take it into the Barn and threſh it. The Flax, immediately after rippeling, ſhould be bound up in ſmall Beets, and have a Pond prepared, where a ſmall Supply of Water ſhould conſtantly run in; the ſofter the Water the better; but if the Water is hard, get a Parcel of Brackin (they are ſometimes called Fearns) and lay a Quantity in the Bottom of the Pond; lay the Flax ſlantways, with the Roots at the Bottom, as the Top End requires a longer Time to rot, and the Water is warmer at the Top of the Pond than at the Bottom, which of courſe will rot ſooner; after the Flax is put in, lay ſome more Brackin on the Top of the Flax, and then preſs it down with Stones; there can be no fixed Time allowed for its continuing in the Pond, as the Warmth or Coldneſs of the Weather, and Hardneſs or Softneſs of the Water, will make a material Odds in the Time of the Flax being fully rotted. After it has remained ſome Time, examine it frequently, and take a little out, and after it is dried, if the Reed comes eaſily from the Boon by rubbing, it is then Time to take it out; then lay it on the Bank of the Pond till it is well drained, afterwards ſlide the Band near the Top, and ſet it upon the End, with the Roots ſpread out, in order that the Air may paſs through it, as well as to prevent its falling down; after it is perfectly dry, take it in. But as the breaking and ſwingling it by manual Labour is very expenſive, and beſides not done to Perfection, I would earneſtly recommend the erecting of Flax-mills in different Parts of the Country; they will not take more Water than Fulling-mills.

I. H.

ABSTRACT of the Accounts of The Society for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, *adjuſted by the* Managers, *being a Summary of the Receipts and Payments for the Year, ending the 25th of March*, 1775, viz.

Dr.

BALANCE in the hands of Peter Reeve, the Treaſurer, at ſettling the accounts laſt year	£	113	5 7
Received from ſundry Members, on their admiſſion, - - - - -		24	0 0
Do. from do. quarterly payments and fines,		104	2 0
Ditto intereſt on monies lent, - -		135	0 0
DONATIONS, viz.			
Received of Mr. Edward Penington,	£ 2 0 0		
Jonathan Mifflin, Eſq,	3 0 0		
Mr. Thomas Penroſe,	25 0 0		
Samuel Mifflin, Eſquire, his Charity-Box,	19 6 5		
		49	6 5
	£	425	14 0

Cr.

Paid ſundry charities, amounting to -	£	94	0 0
Monies lent on intereſt, - -		300	0 0
Clerk, and other expences, - - -		20	5 6
Balance in the hands of P. Reeve, Treaſurer,		11	8 6
	£	425	14 0
Capital ſtock, March 25, 1774,	£ 2200 0 0		
Monies put out ſince, - -	300 0 0		
Capital ſtock on intereſt, March 25, 1775,	£ 2500	0	0

Thurſday laſt was married, Mr. ROBERT ROBERTS to Miſs KATY DESHLER, Daughter of Mr. DAVID DESHLER, Merchant of this City.

Married, the Rev. SAMUEL M'GAW, of Dover, to Miſs LUCY BELL, of Kent county.

*** The Managers choſen by *The United Company of Philadelphia for promoting American Manufactures*, meet at their Factory, the upper End of Market-ſtreet, Tomorrow Evening, at ſix o'Clock.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries. Snow Dickenſon, J. Johnſton, from Cadiz.

Outwards. Brig Nancy, J. Ritchie, for Cadiz. Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina. Ship Sally, S. Covell, Falmouth, G. B. Schooner Counteſs of Dunmore, R. Lilley, Jamaica. Ship Olive Branch, J. Hathorne, Tobago. Schooner Little Polly, W. Paul, Dominica.

Cleared. Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, to Salem, N. E. Schooner Endeavour, G. Kidd, Georgia. Brig Patty and Peggy, R. Hardie, Oporto. Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, New-York. Sloop Charlotte, T. Watkins, Virginia. Ship Pomona, J. Green, Falmouth. Ship Centurion, W. Allen, Ship Chalkley, E. Spain, and Brig Induſtry, J. Proctor, Briſtol. Brig Nancy, J. Ritchie, Cadiz. Ship Hetty, B. Loxley, jun. Liverpool. Ship Charming Peggy, T. Dowman, and Brig Charming Peggy, G. Conyngham, Liſbon. Sloop America, P. Allen, Salem, N. E. Sloop Britannia, J. Yeamans, Perth-Amboy. Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina.

AS *ABRAHAM USHER* intends ſhortly for Europe, all Perſons indebted to him, by Bond, Note or Book Debt, are requeſted to pay off their reſpective Balances; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt him, are deſired to ſend in their Accounts.

N. B. *Uſher* and *Henry* have on Hand ſundry Dry Goods, which they will ſell low for Caſh, or ſhort Credit.

THE SCHUYLKILL COMMISSIONERS are deſired to meet at the Houſe of ARCHIBALD THOMPSON, in Norriton, on Friday, the 21ſt of this inſtant April. ‖ 2w.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young NEGROE Wench, about 22 years of age, with a male child nine months old; ſhe is an extraordinary waſher of clothes, can be well recommended for her honeſty and ſobriety. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

JOHN KAIGHN,

Hath for SALE, at his ſtore on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and the Church, a great variety of articles, remaining of his laſt importations from Great-Britain, on moderate terms, for caſh or ſhort credit, among which are the following, viz.

IRISH linens, 7-8 and yard wide, of various prices; 10 and 11 nail and 3-4 linen checks and ſtripes; 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide cotton checks; ſtriped cotton hollands; 6-4 and 8-4 bed bunts; worſted bed furniture check; mens and womens cotton, thread and worſted hoſe; mens fine patent ribbed ſilk ſtockings; a large aſſortment of beſt ſcarf twiſt; faſhionable beſt ſcarf death-head and baſket needle work coat and jacket buttons; white-metal, pinchbeck and black horn ditto; beſt beladine ſewing ſilk; ſilk knee-garters; Scotch and ſtitching thread; drab, brown, red, green, blue, black and mixed all colours ditto; Manchester and fine Holland cap, apron and filliting tapes; nail and ſpike gimblets, tap borers, ſhoe tacks, awl blades, hob-nails, ſealing-wax, braſs and ſteel thimbles; ſham buck, black horn, ebony and ſtag handled table knives and forks; beſt large ſtag carvers with boſom forks; buck handle penknives large ſhambuck and ſtag handle butchers knives, Hool's piſtol cap'd pocket knives, womens neat ſmall and ſhaping ſciſſars, taylors ſhears, plated pinchbeck ſhoe and knee buckles, London hard metal large diſhes, pewter tea pots, knitting needles; common and Whitechapel ſewing, glovers and worſted darning needles; hand-ſaw and mill-ſaw files, beſt refined ſteel plate and common hand-ſaws; worſted and hair pluſh, corderoy, and a large aſſortment of velverets and twilled cotton velvets; ſcarlet callimanco, white and green tammy; London ſchool bibles, and claſped teſtaments; Dilworth's ſpelling-books; whip-makers gut and ſilvered wire; 8-4 ſilk laces, black cravats, ſattin and ſarſenet ribbons, womens plain ſilk gloves, cotton romal and printed linen handkerchiefs, fine gold end muſlin; a large aſſortment of London quality, coat, ſtay and ſhoe binding; ſilk ferreting; green, blue and white half-yard and half-ell perſian; half-yard and half-ell white ſarſenet; very rich plumb coloured Engliſh paduaſoy, and ſtraw coloured watered tabby; blue allopeen; hairbine, ſilver watches, locket ſleeve buttons, iron Dutch ovens, plate warmers, mens and boys felt hats. Likewiſe, a quantity of woollens, conſiſting of ſuperfine, ſecond and coarſe broadcloths; Yorkſhire plains; red, black and blue ſpotted ſwanſkin; red and blue duffils, cloth coloured bearſkin, Bath coatings, red and white flannel and baiſe, double milled drabs for great coats, red ſerge, fine blue ratteen or napt 6-4 frize. Alſo, beſt ſalt petred hams, hogs lard in kegs, and country cheeſe.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 4th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Tavern heretofore kept by the ſubſcriber, but now kept by Jacob Neff, in Springfield townſhip, Philadelphia county, at the foot of Cheſnut-hill,

ALL the ſtock of the ſubſcriber in the tan-yard on ſaid place, conſiſting in a quantity of ſoal and upper leather, alſo calf-ſkins, together with a conſiderable quantity of bark.

For all ſums under 25*l*. three months credit will be given, and thoſe who buy above 25*l*. worth may have ſix months credit, the purchaſers giving ſecurity, if required.

And whereas the partnerſhip in the tanning buſineſs, between the ſubſcriber and Benjamin Penroſe, is expired; all perſons indebted to them by bonds, notes or book-debts, are deſired to make payment, in three months at fartheſt, to Benjamin Penroſe, who now lives at the tan-yard, near Farmer's mill, who will give them receipts for the ſame; but after the expiration of the aforementioned time they will be proceeded againſt according to law. ¶ HENRY JUNKEN.

CHRISTIAN HUCK, living in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, has for private ſale,

TWO Thouſand Three Hundred Acres of LAND, ſituate in the county of Berks, and province of Pennſylvania, about 70 miles from the city of Philadelphia, 2 from the river Schuylkill, and about 28 from the town of Reading. The land is in general well timbered, and ſo exceedingly well watered with a great number of ſprings and creeks, ſo that it is thought by all that have viewed it, that near ⅓ of it is fit for meadow; the ſaid creeks all collect themſelves on the premiſes, ſo as to form a very large ſtream of water (which is conſtant throughout the whole year) ſufficient to ſupply ſeveral mills; nature has ſo well calculated the place for all kinds of mills, that ſhe herſelf has almoſt made the dams, and it will require very little aſſiſtance from art to compleat them. From within two miles of the premiſes, there is in freſhes very ſafe and eaſy navigation to the aforeſaid town of Reading, where there is (particularly for boards and ſcantling of every kind) as good a price given as at Philadelphia, ſo that the dealers in theſe commodities need ſeldom or never go to Philadelphia market, though from Reading to Philadelphia the navigation is exceeding ſafe and eaſy. There is alſo at Reading a conſtant market for every kind of country produce, at which, prices are given almoſt equal to the prices of Philadelphia market. Said *Chriſtian Huck* will ſell all or any parcel of ſaid lands for ready money or ſhort credit, on very low terms, giving ſecurity; he is alſo willing to exchange all or parcel of ſaid lands for other lands or houſes in or near Philadelphia; the title to the premiſes is indiſputable, and will be warranted. Whoever deſires to view ſaid lands, may be gratified, by applying to *John Fiſher* or *Jacob Lutz*, Saw-millers, near the premiſes. Said *Chriſtian Huck* will alſo ſell by public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th inſt. at the Bath tavern, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, the following lots of ground, ſituate near the ſaid Bath tavern, viz. Four lots of ground, containing in front on the Old Germantown road 20 feet, and in depth 140 feet, one of which has built upon it a ſmall brick tenement, that leaſes for Six or Seven Pounds per annum; alſo ten other lots joining the aforeſaid lots on the eaſt, and fronting on Roſe-ſtreet, containing each in front 20 feet, and in depth 141 feet; the title to theſe lots is indiſputably clear, and the premiſes now free from every incumbrance, as will be clearly ſhewn to any perſon, who chuſes to call at the houſe of ſaid *Chriſtian Huck*. The purchaſe-money is not to be paid until the expiration of one month after ſale (perhaps longer credit may be given) in which time the purchaſer may make any enquiry into the title, and on his being able to make any legal objection, the ſame ſhall be removed, otherwiſe the ſale ſhall be null and void. ‖ 10s.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN laſt night out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, a large black MARE, about 15 *hands high, with a ſmall ſtar, has loſt the near eye, has not been ſhod this winter, is within a few days of foaling, ſhe paces and trots well; the perſon that took her ſtole out of the ſubſcriber's ſmoke houſe about* 300 *weight of bacon, he was ſeen coming towards Philadelphia, and had a ſpotted dog with him. Whoever takes up the thief, mare and bacon, ſhall have the above reward, or* 20 *ſhillings for the mare only, paid by the ſubſcriber, or John Lukens, Innholder, in Philadelphia.* ¶

April 10, 1775. *WILLIAM JARROT.*

WHEREAS *Robert Smith*, of *Oxford* townſhip, *Cheſter* county, did, laſt week, advertiſe *Lewis Carpenter*, as having ran away from him: This ſerves to inform the ſaid *Smith*, that the above ſervant is taken up and lodged in the Work-houſe of this city; he is therefore requeſted to pay his charges, and take him away. *Philadelphia, April* 10, 1775. †

To be SOLD by public SALE, at the London Coffee-houſe, on the 20th inſt. at the 6th hour in the evening,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 623 acres, ſituate on Wyaluſing Creek, in Northumberland county, being the late ſettlement of the Indians connected with the Moravian Brethren, about one half of which is cleared, near 100 acres thereof good mowable meadow, and near one half the tract capable of being made into excellent meadow or paſture land; the upland is rich, and would yield hemp, wheat, &c. very eaſily tilled. There is a good navigation down the Saſquehanna to Sunbury, Harris's Ferry, and Middletown; ſeveral good buildings of logs, dovetailed and covered with ſhingles, and various other advantages; perhaps few tracts of land in the province better or more advantageouſly ſituated. One half the purchaſe-money being paid, the remainder will be taken in proportionable payments, giving ſecurity and paying intereſt.

A draught of this land may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, and at *Jeſſe Lukens*'s; *Samuel Wallis, Robert Lettis Hooper*, junior, *Timothy Matlock*, and ſundry other perſons in Philadelphia, having ſeen the land, can, by applying to them, give further information to thoſe who may incline to purchaſe.---Enquire alſo of *Job Chillaway*, at *John Lukens*'s, in Strawberry-alley, or *Reuben Haines*, in Market-ſtreet. ¶

TO be leaſed out for a term of Years, on reaſonable terms, the iron works, known by the name of SHARPSBOROUGH IRON WORKS, ſituated in the county of Suſſex, Eaſt New-Jerſey, on a ſtream of water, called the Walkiln, the works conſiſt of a furnace, with the houſes neceſſary, all in good repair; alſo a forge near ſaid furnace, with 3 fires and 2 hammers, in good repair, and a good ſaw-mill; and one other forge a mile diſtance from the above, with 2 fires and 1 hammer, with coal houſes, and other houſes neceſſary; there are between 3 and 4000 acres of land, whereon is a ſufficient quantity of timber for ſaid works; alſo 100 acres of good Engliſh meadow, and 300 acres of good plough land, in fence, fit for tillage; there is a ſufficient quantity of good iron oar within a mile and a half of ſaid furnace, eaſy to be raiſed, on the above premiſes, alſo an excellent griſt-mill, newly repaired laſt ſummer, with one pair of ſtones and bolts, one mile diſtance from the furnace, and half a mile from the laſt mentioned forge, ſtands on a ſpring run, which never fails; the whole is ſituated in a fine country for all kinds of produce that is neceſſary for the ſupply of carrying on the above works. Any perſon inclining to leaſe the above, may have poſſeſſion in September next, or ſooner if agreeable to the tennant; the terms may be known by applying to ABIAH BROWN, on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, living in Salem county, Weſt-Jerſey,

JOSEPH SHARPE. ¶ 6w.

WAS taken up a drift in the river Delaware, about a month ago, at Greenwich-Point Ferry, oppoſite Glouceſter, A MOSES BUILT BOAT, 18½ feet long from ſtem to ſtern aloft. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. *April* 10. 1775. ¶

Bridgetown, New-Jerſey, Cumberland county goal, April 3, 1775.

WAS committed to my cuſtody on the 23d day of March laſt, two ſervant lads, the eldeſt about 17 years, the other about 16 years of age; they ſay they belong to one Thomas Stedhams, in Caroline county, in Maryland; the ſame lads anſwer the deſcription publiſhed in the Gazette, both in age and ſtature, the one named John Notman, the other John Holder. Their maſter is deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, in three weeks from this date, or they will be ſold out for their fees. ELIAS WHITAKER, Goaler. ¶

Baltimore County, Patapſco-Neck, April 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward,

For apprehending a RUNAWAY.

JAMES, *a Mulattoe Slave, ſometimes known by the name of VULCAN, but commonly anſwers to the name of BUCK, took an abrupt leave of his overſeer laſt Wedneſday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulattoe, about* 5 *feet* 9 *inches high, ſtrong made, ſenſible, artful, and deceptive in converſation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, though of mild temper, and plauſible in ſpeech: He has frequently travelled through a conſiderable part of this and ſome part of the Province of Pennſylvania; is well known, it is ſuppoſed, in the borough and county of Lancaſter, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-viſit theſe places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waiſtcoat with ſleeves, and breeches, yarn ſtockings, oxenbrigs ſhirt, and good ſhoes, nailed with hobs; he is poſſeſſed of and has taken with him, a blue German ſerge coat, a green broadcloth veſt, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread ſtockings, two white ſhirts ruffled at the breaſt, a good caſtor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed ſilver buckles. He has a mark of diſtinction, which from modeſty, or ſome other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably leſs than the other. The above reward will be paid if he ſhould be taken up out of the province, or* 60 *miles from Baltimore Town in the province, and brought home; Five Pounds if at the diſtance of* 40 *miles; Three Pounds if* 30, *and Forty Shillings if* 20 *miles, with reaſonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the Act of Aſſembly, by* THOMAS JONES. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Gillford townſhip, Cumberland county, an indented Dutch ſervant man, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, a ſtout well made fellow, fair complexion, wears his own dark brown hair; had on, when he went away, a dark brown cloth coat, lined with a light blue thick cloth, the ſleeves are much worn, a red flannel jacket, new buckſkin breeches, new ſhoes rather large for him, tied with thongs, coarſe yarn grey ſtockings; he calls himſelf by the name of *Chriſtian Frederic Stoites*; he talks broken Engliſh, underſtands driving a waggon well, and attending a mill. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have a reward of FIVE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN VANCE. ¶

Lancaſter Borough, March 8, 1775.

CAME to the King of Pruſſia Tavern, in King-ſtreet, a tall young man, with a white coat, and a red coat, with lappells; he called himſelf Shippen *at one place, and* Cain *at another, ſaid he came from Wilmington, lodged one night at the ſubſcriber's, next morning he went away, and ſaid he was going to Bedford; he left a black horſe, ſaddle and bridle, the ſaddle welted all round, had a black cloth with red binding; the horſe has a white noſe, his left foot white, his tail cut, and is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. Whoever has loſt ſaid horſe, by applying to the ſubſcriber, and paying charges, may have him again* PHILIP BLACKER.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, laſt night, in Eaſt-Whiteland, Cheſter county, a Strawberry Roan HORSE, about 15 hands high; couraged and tolerable well carriaged, no ear-mark nor brand; paces and trots, goes narrow behind, has at times a bad ſwelling in his private parts; he is eight years old this graſs. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief be convicted, ſhall have the above reward; and if the horſe only be taken, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings, and reaſonable charges, paid by

April 11. 1775. JOSIAH HIBBERD. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THREE valuable TRACTS of LAND, ſituate in Rye townſhip, Cumberland county, one tract containing 300 acres; one other 320 acres, fronting on the river Juniata, bounded by lands of John Jones, David Engliſh, and others; the other tract containing 328 acres, bounded back of the two firſt deſcribed tracts, with the uſual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads; the ſaid land is exceeding well timbered; one half of the purchaſe-money to be paid down, the other half in one year, giving ſecurity, with intereſt, if required. For further particulars, apply to EMANUEL JOSIAH, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia. ¶

NEW-LONDON, *March* 31.

[*The Honourable House of Representatives of this colony, at their last session, voted an address of thanks to the respectable House of Assembly of the important Island of Jamaica, for their late kind and seasonable mediation, &c. by their petition and remonstrance to his Majesty—a copy of which, with the Speaker's letter enclosing the same (which have been forwarded) we have obtained, and have the pleasure of presenting to the public, viz.*]

Colony of *Connecticut*, ss. *New-Haven, March*, 1775.

In the House of Representatives.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this House be given to the worthy and patriotic House of Assembly for the Island of *Jamaica*, for their kind and seasonable mediation in favour of the Colonies on this continent, by their late humble petition and remonstrance to his Majesty. And that the Speaker of this House be, and he is hereby directed, to write to the said Hon. Assembly, and enclose a copy of this resolution, also of the resolution of this House, at their session in *May*, 1773, appointing a Committee of Correspondence, and invite them to come into that, or a similar method of mutually communicating such intelligence, as may be of public importance, and more immediately affecting the inhabitants of the British Colonies and Islands in *America*.

Test. *RICHARD LAW*, Clerk.

Colony of *Connecticut*,

SIR, *Lebanon*, 14 *March*, 1775.

IN pursuance of the direction of the Hon. House of Representatives for this colony, I have the pleasure of transmitting the enclosed resolutions, and at the same time to return you their unfeigned thanks, for your late kind and seasonable, yet spirited and pertinent mediation, in their behalf, by your remonstrance and petition to his most gracious Majesty.———The clear knowledge you have of the inherent and unalienated rights of the Colonists, and the readiness you have shewn to assert them, with a temper and firmness worthy of such a cause, of *Englishmen* and *Americans*, at once reflects the highest Honour on your worthy and patriotic Assembly, and merits the most grateful acknowledgements of this whole continent.

The unnatural contest between the Parliament of *Great-Britain* and these Colonies is at length, by the unwearied efforts of our enemies for a course of years, brought (to all human appearance) near to a most alarming crisis; in which, threatened as we are with the dreadful alternative of surrendering ALL, for which our Fathers suffered and bled, ALL, that is deserving the attention of *Men*, *Englishmen* and *Americans*, in life; or suffer all the horrors of a military contention with the Parent State. The striking union of these Colonies, a consciousness of the justice of our cause, and the rectitude of our views, with the approbation of our fellow-men, seem, under heaven, our greatest consolation and support.

The representations of so respectable a body as the Assembly of your large and important Island will we flatter ourselves, meet with the most favourable, attention of his Majesty, and his Ministers, and have a happy tendency towards procuring for us, and you (and indeed the whole nation) ultimately interested in this great *common cause*, the redress of those grievances under which we labour, and the establishment of the liberties and privileges of the whole empire, on the most sure and permanent basis.

We shall ever be happy in keeping up an intercourse with your Island, and shall from time to time with pleasure embrace every opportunity to give you the earliest intelligence, of whatever we shall judge of public concern, or more immediately affecting the Colonies in general, or your Island in particular; and shall gratefully receive the like favours from you. I am,

By order, and in behalf of the House of Representatives for this colony, SIR,

Your most obedient and very humble Servant,

Wm. WILLIAMS, Speaker

To the Hon. Speaker of the House of Assembly, Jamaica.

For the ENCOURAGEMENT of the BREED of good serviceable HORSES,

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps the noted English DRAY HORSE; a jet black, 17 hands high, measures 16 inches round the knee joint, and is well proportioned otherwise; he is judged the broadest horse in the province, and is much admired for courage, shape, marks and beauty, and likewise for his strength and trueness in drawing, as there is none in this province able to exceed him. He is remarkably sure in getting colts, many of which seem likely to be nearly or quite as large as himself. The said horse was foaled in Lincolnshire, in Old England; was imported by Colonel Francis, and is now kept by the subscriber in Newtown township, Gloucester county, about two miles from Cooper's Ferry opposite Philadelphia, where he is to cover at Thirty-five Shillings cash for the season, until the first of August, or Forty Shillings credit until the first of October. Much more might be said in regard to his performance and goodness, but it is thought needless as he is well known, and his colts so much applaud him. Any persons that send their mares may depend upon their being taken good care of, and good pasture provided at 2s. 6d. per week, by

MARMADUKE COOPER.

N. B. Those mares that missed being with foal by the aforesaid horse last season, shall have the ensuing for Twenty Shillings cash.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, *on Wednesday, the 5th of this instant April, from the subscriber, living in Pilesgrove, Salem county, an English servant lad, named* George Crowder, *but it is likely he will change it, as he ran away from his former master out of Maryland, and went under the name of* George M'Gennis, *when he was taken up, and put into Gloucester goal, and was sold to John Kidd, a shallopman, in January* 1774; *three months after his master from Maryland came, and took him from John Kidd, and sold him to the subscriber. He is a well set fellow, about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 19 years of age, has a large mole on his left cheek, of a round visage, thin brownish hair, grey eyes, talks thick and fast; had on, and took with him, a lead coloured cloth jacket, lined with black lincey, red under ditto without sleeves, and it is supposed took a blue surtout with him, a homespun tow and flax shirt, black velvet breeches, old blue yarn stockings, half-worn shoes, with one carved plated buckle, and the other brass; he may change his clothes as he has 3 or 4 Dollars, and perhaps may have got more. Whoever apprehends said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and, if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by*

¶ *ROBERT CLARK.*

To be SOLD at public Vendue, on the 17th of April instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, if not disposed of before at private sale,

A NEW BRICK HOUSE, two stories high, with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole, with about 6 acres of good land, situate on Rose's Lane, about a mile and a half below this city, in Passyunk township; there is on the place a well of water near the door, an oven, stable, a young orchard, of all kinds of fruit; the house is divided in two apartments, one of which is finished well, the other fit for a tenant, it is pleasantly situated for a gentleman's seat. Any person inclining to purchase at private sale, is desired to treat with the subscriber, who will dispose of it reasonably, and the payments made easy. JOHN GRANDOM. ¶

THIS is to give Notice to the Creditors of JOHN MILLS, to appear at the House of Mr. MACELROY, Inn-keeper, in Salem Town, on the 15th Day of April next, to shew Cause why the said JOHN MILLS should not be discharged from the confinement he now is in. *March* 13, 1775. §

Philadelphia, March 13, 1775.

IN PURSUANCE of an Order of Orphans Court, held at Philadelphia, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Thursday, the 13th day of April next, on the premises, a certain TRACT or PIECE of LAND, situate in the township of New-Providence, in the county of Philadelphia; bounded on the north west by John Botler's land, on the north east by Henry Penebacker's land, and on the south east and south west by land late of Jacob Helm; containing about 40 acres; late the real estate of Tobias Finkbiner, late of New-Providence township, yeoman, deceased.

¶ DOROTHEA FINKBINER, Administratrix.

WHEREAS MARY JERMAN, Widow of LEWIS JERMAN, late of Radnor township, in the county of Chester, deceased, executed a bond of Forty Pounds, money of Pennsylvania, to HANNAH DAVIS, payable on or about the first day of April next: These are therefore to caution any person from buying or taking an assignment on said bond, as I am determined not to pay the same, until compelled thereto by law, as it was illegally obtained. Witness my hand, the 10th day of March, 1775. PATRICK M'FALL.

N. B. The Public are likewise cautioned from buying a Negroe Wench, about ten years of age, named Dinah, now in the possession of the said Hannah Davis, as the said Negroe Wench is justly the property of me. ¶

Philadelphia, January 2, 1775.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That, in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for vesting certain Estates in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Maryland, belonging to the Proprietors of a Partnership, commonly called The Pennsylvania Land Company, in London, in Trustees, to be sold," and for other Purposes therein mentioned, on the third Day of July next, at eight o' Clock in the Morning, will be exposed to sale, to the highest Bidder, by public Cant or Auction, at the Old Ferry-house, kept by John Hyder, in Water-street, between Market and Mulberry-streets, in this City, the following Plantations or Tracts of Land, in Mispillion Hundred, in the County of Kent, viz.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 80 Acres, in Possession of Sarah and Isaac Sap.

A Plantation or Tract, containing about 80 Acres, in Possession of John Sap.

A Tract, containing about 36 Acres, in Possession of William Cardeen.

A Tract, containing about 121 Acres, in Possession of Daniel Smith.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Possession of Thomas Barker.

A Tract, containing about 32 Acres, in Possession of Seth Catlin.

A Tract, containing about 158 Acres, in Possession of Martha Start.

A Tract, containing about 29 Acres, in Possession of Thomas Nixon.

Persons desiring further Information, respecting the Premises, are desired to apply to the Subscribers, in this City.

JACOB COOPER,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
JOSHUA HOWELL,
} Attornies of the Trustees.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday, the 15th day of June next, at the house of Gilbert Tice, of Johnstown, in the county of Tryon, by the Executors of the last will and testament of Sir William Johnson, Bart. deceased, and in pursuance of the same,

SUNDRY tracts of valuable land, viz. A tract granted to Michael Byrne, and others, situated near Schohary, and containing about 19,000 acres; another tract, near the same, being a fourth part of a tract granted to Lawyer, and others; another tract extending along the Adaguightinge, or Charlotte River, being a Branch of Susquehanna, about 23,000 acres of which will be sold. Another tract of 5000 acres, in a patent granted to Glen, and others, north of the patented lands in the rear of the German Flatts, with 13000 acres in a patent granted to Peter Servou, and others, near the Mohawk River, above the German Flatts; which said several tracts are directed by the said will to be sold by the said Executors, and the monies arising therefrom applied as therein mentioned. Any person or persons inclined to treat for the same, or any part thereof, before the day of sale, may apply to Sir John Johnson, Bart. or any other of the Executors, who will give them further particulars, or treat about the same, otherwise the same will be sold, and a good title given on the day of sale before mentioned.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 17th day of April, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 290 acres, in Loudoun county, in the colony of Virginia, near the main road leading from Colchester to Leesburg, the land is good, with a large plantation in good order for croping, well watered and timbered, has on it a good apple orchard, a new framed dwelling-house, 40 by 28 feet, a barn, 54 by 20 feet, and several other convenient houses; the land is convenient to trade, grist-mills, church, Presbyterian and Anabaptist meeting-houses; there is also on this land a great sign of a copper mine, which has been opened, some ore found and tried, which was good and a great prospect for more to be got. Any person desirous to examine the mine, before the day of sale, shall have free liberty. My method in selling this land is for the purchaser to pay me £ 550, besides paying for the land, upon his raising 20 ton of ore, but if so much ore is never found, nothing to be paid on account of the mine. Also, at the same time and place will be sold, another tract of land, of 400 acres, with two small plantations on it: An indisputable title will be given to the purchasers; this last mentioned land lies within a few miles of the other, and will all be shewn at any time, to any person, by the subscriber living on the first mentioned tract. THOMAS ASKREN. §

TO BE SOLD,

A COACH and CHARIOT,

TWO of the most elegant CARRIAGES ever imported to AMERICA, and equal to any in LONDON, both Crane neck'd and calculated for the Climate, having the Pannels made to let down on all Sides; they have their first Sett of Wheels on, and are in high Preservation. Enquire of Mr. JOHNSON, Coach-maker, in High-street. ‖ 6 w.

East-Caln, Chester county, March 1, 1775.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of WILLIAM LITTLER, late of East-Caln, deceased, are desired to discharge the same, on or before the 20th of April next, or they may expect to be sued, without further notice; and all those who have any demands against the estate of the deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to the subscribers, properly attested, on or before the first day of May next, at which time the creditors of the deceased are requested to meet at the house of Caleb Way, in West-Caln, by ten o'clock in the forenoon. ROBERT WITHROW, and JOHN WALKER, Executors. ¶

SWEET OIL, in half Chests and Quarter Casks.

Soft shelled Almonds, Walnuts,

Old LISBON WINE, of an Excellent Quality, &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

CHARLES WHARTON,

At his STORE, near the DRAWBRIDGE. ¶

To be LETT for a Term of Years, and entered on immediately,

A CONVENIENT Brick HOUSE, 3 stories high, and a good kitchen and garden, a well of water at the kitchen door, a LOT of GROUND, whereon is a good tan-yard, with vats, &c. sufficient to contain 7 or 800 hides at one time, a good stone mill-house and currying-shop, with other buildings on said lot, situate in the Borough of Chester. Any person inclining to rent the same, may know the terms, by applying to HENRY HALE GRAHAM, Esq; in said Borough, or to the subscriber, in the township of Middletown, Chester county. § ROBERT PENNELL.

To be SOLD, or LETT, on reasonable terms, by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

In Chestnut-street, near the State-house,

SEveral tracts of good land in Northumberland county, on the waters of Middle-creek, between Sunbury town and Carlisle, and near a good settlement of industrious Germans, and some tracts on the other waters near the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

ALSO TO BE LETT, on reasonable terms,

Several tracts of very good rich land, in Lancaster county, on the waters of Wiskeniscy, about 18 miles from Susquehanna, and about 20 miles from Lebanon town, near Tulpahocken settlement; it is well watered, and plenty of rich bottoms of meadow ground, very suitable for industrious persons that understand farming, grazing, and dealing in cattle. Such persons may meet with encouragement and assistance in making settlements there, by applying said to DANIEL WILLIAMS. 2 m.

BOULTING-CLOTHS.

A LARGE and complete Assortment of 5 and 6 Quarter fine, superfine, middling and coarse, lately imported by

ELLIS LEWIS,

And to be SOLD, on the lowest Terms, at his House, in Second-street, near Spruce-street, Philadelphia. Millers and others that are not acquainted with BOULTING-CLOTHS, may depend on being supplied with the best in Quality, and Directions how to affix them on the Reels; a reasonable Discount will be made to those that purchase to retail.

January 9, 1775.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the SUBSCRIBER, living near Spis-Utize Church, in Harford county, Maryland, on Sunday night, the 8th instant, two servant men; one an Englishman, named JOSEPH EDWARDS, a wool-comber, but has been used to labour since he came into this country; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, slim made, swarthy complexion, black strait hair, with a large scar on his forehead, and another on the inside of one of his knees, and stutters when he talks fast: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured fearnought jacket, with large white metal buttons, and cuffs to the sleeves, one light cloth coloured under ditto, white country woollen breeches, white yarn stockings, a tow linen shirt, shoes nailed all round, a good felt hat, lined with yellow, an old ozenbrigs shirt, and an old broadcloth great coat, much greased on the back. The other named PATRICK CALIGHAN, an Irishman, been used to labour, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a well set, full faced, saucey fellow, and has a down look; had on, when he went away, a light coloured fearnought jacket, with white metal buttons, a nankeen under ditto, with a piece of white linen down the back, a new tow linen shirt, white country kersey breeches, white yarn stockings, pretty good shoes, with carved copper buckles, a small felt hat, worn a little yellow, and turns up at the brim. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have Twenty Shillings if 10 miles from home, if 20 miles Forty Shillings, and if further the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by JAMES GALLION.

N. B. They are men of about 25 or 26 years of age. ‖ 6 W.

CAME to the plantation of FREDERICK STEICK, in Leterkenny township, Cumberland county, since the 5th of October last, a black MARE, about 7 years old, 12 hands high, branded A on the near shoulder, and white hind feet. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A PLANTATION in Williston, Chester county, containing 130 acres, 70 acres cleared, 12 thereof good watered meadow, and more may be made, a good dwelling-house, barn and stables, a good spring and spring-house, within a few perches of the dwelling-house, a good bearing orchard, within 3 miles of several merchant-mills, 23 miles from Philadelphia and 2 miles from a very good lime quarry; a considerable part of the said land is already limed. The title is indisputable, and a considerable time will be allowed for the purchase-money, by

ABRAHAM LEWIS.

*** RUN AWAY, on the 28th day of June 1773, an Irish servant man, named *Michael Connel*, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, black hair, brown eyes, marked with the small-pox, a thick well set fellow; he has been formerly advertised in the Pennsylvania Gazette; I have been informed that he has forged a receipt for his passage-money, signed by Captain Richard Curtis. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may get him again, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by the aforesaid Abraham Lewis. ‖ 7 *s* 6.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, whereon Gabriel Dalbow now dwells, situate in Greenwich, Gloucester county and province of West New-Jersey, containing 140 acres, about 30 acres cleared, and about 16 acres of unbanked meadow ground, adjoining Raccoon-creek, near Swedesborough, the remaining part woodland, some fruit trees, and a small dwelling-house thereon, the purchaser paying one half the purchase-money down, may have reasonable time for paying the remainder. CALEB ATTMORE.

All persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS ATTMORE, late of Newtown, Gloucester county, deceased, are desired to pay; and those having any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts to the subscriber for payment. ‖ 5 w. CALEB ATTMORE.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

By Captain Andrews, arrived at Marblehead, and by the February Packet, arrived at New-York (both from Falmouth) we have the following important Advices, viz.

LONDON, *January* 19.

THIS day the Houſe of Commons met, purſuant to their adjournment; the Speaker took the Chair about two o'clock, when Lord North preſented to the Houſe ſeveral bundles of American papers, the titles of which being read, they appeared to be Extracts of Letters from the Governors of the different provinces of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, New-York, Pennſylvania, Georgia, South-Carolina, Virginia, &c. to the Earl of Dartmouth, and his Anſwers; their dates were from April to the 15th of December 1774. As ſoon as the titles were read, Mr. Burke aroſe, and obſerved, that as no mention was made of any letters from Maryland, he ſhould be glad to know whether the deficiency of intelligence from that province proceeded from a want of correſpondence, or from any political motive; and whether thoſe papers were all the intelligence received from America. Lord North anſwered, by declaring that he had brought the papers in a bag, and that he had not examined them, neither did he know whether there were any from Maryland or not; that if there were any, they ſhould moſt aſſuredly be laid before the Houſe. As to the papers on the table containing all the intelligence from America, he would not undertake to ſay, as thoſe he had then brought with him were only extracts of the facts contained in the original letters; that the Authors opinions were not mentioned, it having been frequently found that the private opinions of people in power being made public had been attended with bad conſequences, therefore his Majeſty's ſervants had determined for the future never to mention the private opinion of any perſon. Mr. Burke replied, that in ſome caſes it might be proper to keep ſecret the private opinion of a perſon, yet, in ſo critical and alarming an affair as that of the Americans, the opinion of a man in power on the ſpot muſt be of great ſervice; he therefore was of opinion that the whole of the information received from America ought to be laid before the Houſe, and not extracts of particular letters, ſuch as ſuited the Miniſters purpoſe. Lord North then moved, that the ſaid papers might lie on the table for inſpection, and that Thurſday next be appointed for the whole Houſe to go into a Committee to conſider the ſame, which was agreed to.

Jan. 24. The following is the purport of Lord Chatham's ſpeech on Friday laſt on the American affairs.

His Lordſhip firſt began by complaining of the great delay there was on the ſide of Adminiſtration, reſpecting American buſineſs; that the papers had been detained above ſix weeks, and now were brought with an empty parade; the contents of which he dared to ſay every noble Lord in the Houſe, as well as many other perſons out of it, had been previouſly acquainted with. His Lordſhip next adverted to the preſent miſerable ſtate of America, which he deſcribed in ſtrong, deſcriptive, forcible, pathetic terms; and obſerved, that there was not, perhaps, in the annals of any free country, an inſtance where the Legiſlature could expect to extort obedience and duty by ſuch coercive meaſures; that ſending armed troops was not the way to make good ſubjects, nor even the way to produce that ſervility and thraldom Adminiſtration ſo much ſought after; for that three millions of people, the deſcendants of forefathers, who were forced out of this their native land by the narrow views of bigotted Councils, were not likely ſo ſoon to give up their moſt valuable rights and undoubted privileges; nay, what do I talk of three millions of people (ſays his Lordſhip) many more; Ireland is with them to a man; and as for every Whig in this country, the rights of America are ſo connected with his own, that his hand and heart muſt co-operate with their meaſures. His Lordſhip then took a view of the rights of taxation and legiſlation, in which it would be doing great injuſtice to his oratory, judgment and obſervation, to attempt following him. He concluded by aſſerting what he ſaid he had before often aſſerted, "That the property of a Britiſh ſubject was of that ſacred and unalienable nature, that nothing under Heaven could touch it, without the conſent of the Proprietor." In this critical ſituation of affairs then, ſays his Lordſhip, it is my duty, aged and infirm as I am, to crawl to this Houſe, and give my opinion, and beſt advice; and having got thus far on the threſhold of American buſineſs, I will knock at the doors of Adminiſtration for the admiſſion of juſtice and ſound policy, till I have obtained them. I have therefore, my Lords, brought a paper in my hand, beſeeching his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to withdraw the troops from Boſton, as the firſt ſtep of a reconciliation between theſe unhappy, ill-treated people and the Mother Country; for even upon the extravagant idea of the people of America deſerving the chaſtiſement they have received at the hands of Parliament, is it not better, is it not ſounder policy, and does it not become a free nation more, to have this effected by the influence of a civil power (that conſtant palladium of Engliſhmen's rights) than dragooning them by main force, which (admitting it for a time effectual) muſt afterwards produce rancour, animoſity, and revenge?

His Lordſhip then handed up his motion, for an humble addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty for the removal of the troops from Boſton,

In anſwer to Lord Chatham, Lord Suffolk greatly condemned the conduct of the Americans; ſaid that government had tried every gentle method in their power, but to no effect; that things were at laſt come to that criſis, that either the mother country muſt aſſert her authority, or reſign it; that himſelf, as one of his Majeſty's Miniſters, adviſed coercive meaſures, and would abide by ſuch advice at all hazards.

Lord Lyttleton ſupported Lord Suffolk, and reſted the principal part of his argument on the infallibility of acts of Parliament, which any power that reſiſted againſt, he ſaid, ſhould be compelled to ſubmit to.

Lord Shelburne ſpoke in defence of the Americans; ſaid he ſtood totally unconnected with men and meaſures, but that the noble Earl's motion carried with it ſuch a conciliating mode, that he heartily adopted it.

Lord Camden went into an examination of the original rights of a free people, which he defined with accuracy, temper and preciſion. He obſerved, in an inference from theſe premiſes, that arbitrary power may as well be lodged in a collective body as a ſingle perſon; but wherever it was exerted it was unlawful, and may be reſiſted; that this was no novel doctrine, but as old as the conſtitution, and be found in all the law books, from Selden down to a Gentleman (meaning Judge Blackſtone) whoſe Commentaries had been ſo juſtly and univerſally received in the world; that therefore acts of the State were not always infallible doctrines, but were, and ought to be, in particular caſes, ſubject to the rights and freedoms of the people at large, who had the original right veſted in them, of delegating their power and authority.

Lord Townſend quoted ſeveral acts of Parliament, to ſhew how the Americans had trampled upon legiſlative authority. He ſaid, he therefore ſhould be for reducing them to obedience by thoſe methods adopted by Government, and which appeared to be the beſt. He next went into a ſhort detail of the Iriſh commerce, and obſerved, that if the act of navigation was to be ſuſpended, as the Americans wanted, he thought it ſhould be firſt in favour of the Iriſh Merchants, particularly thoſe at Cork, whoſe local ſituation, and reſpectful behaviour entitled them to a preference.

The Duke of Richmond took a large view of the queſtion; and, on the whole, concluded with coinciding with the opinion of Lord Chatham for withdrawing the troops before Boſton, as the only way to open a plan of reconciliation. He next anſwered the aſſertions thrown out by ſome of the Lords in office, that the Americans would not be content with being excluded internal taxation, but wanted a repeal of the navigation Act, by going to the table and referring to the petition of the Congreſs, which he read in his place, and by which it appeared that they aſked no ſuch matter. He concluded by drawing a compariſon between the timid behaviour of Adminiſtration at the ſurrender of Falkland's Iſlands, and their ſwaggering conduct now uſed to their own children.

The Marquis of Rockingham lamented the unhappy ſituation of the town of Boſton, and aſked what good ſending the ſoldiery had already produced? That they had been there for ſome time, incapable of uſing their arms, or bringing about the purpoſes of Government. From this experience of your ill-concerted meaſures (continues his Lordſhip) you ought to be taught wiſdom and prudent legiſlation; and the only way to recover ſtability to your councils, and open a door to reconciliation, will be to begin by withdrawing the ſoldiery from the town of Boſton.

Lords Gower, Rochford and Weymouth, avowed the ſettled intentions of government of *compelling* the Americans to the immediate obedience of the Legiſlature of the mother country.

The queſtion was put, when on a diviſion, there appeared, Not Contents 77, Contents 18.

Jan. 26. *Yeſterday the Speaker took the chair about half paſt two o'clock. Mr. Edward Bacon aroſe, and begged leave to preſent a petition from the Merchants of Norwich; which being agreed to, the ſame was read, ſetting forth "the dangerous ſituation to which trade is reduced, by the non-importation agreement, and praying that the Houſe would, in their wiſdom, do ſuch things for the reſtoring harmony, as appeared moſt proper."*

On the motion for its being referred to this day's Committee, it paſſed in the negative, 85 to 11.

Another petition was preſented from Dudley, to the ſame purport. The Houſe were going to divide, but Mr. Burke ſaid, he would not trouble the noble Lord (North) and his train, to walk out every five minutes in funeral pomp to inter petitions.

On the ſame queſtion of referring it being put, it was likewiſe carried in the negative without a diviſion.

Mr. Skipwith next deſired to preſent a petition from the inhabitants, manufacturers, &c. of Birmingham, which being received and read, ſet forth, "that they (the Petitioners) deſired the laws againſt America might be put in force, ſo as to bring the Americans to a ſpeedy ſenſe of their duty; and that Great-Britain would exert her authority."

Lord North was for referring this petition to the ſame Committee, as the North-American Merchants petition is referred to, but Mr. Burke objected, ſaying, this was not a petition concerning commerce, it was a warlike, bloodthirſty petition, and deſired to hear the names of the perſons who had ſigned it read, which was complied with. This petition, however, was referred to the ſame Committee as the other petitions.

Sir George Saville aroſe, and acquainted the Houſe, that his not underſtanding any buſineſs except the balloting was meant to come on that day, he left the Houſe as ſoon as it was over, but on going home a petition of Dr. Franklin, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Bollan, the three Gentlemen who had the direction of the petition from the North American Congreſs to the King, was put into his hand: He ſtated the contents, which were, "that the Petitioners could explain and throw great light on the petition preſented from the Congreſs to the King, which, by his Majeſty's command, had been referred to that honourable Houſe, and therefore praying to be heard on the ſame."

A converſation now enſued concerning a point of order, whether a petition could be received concerning a petition which lay before the Houſe, but of which they could have no poſſible knowledge. This converſation laſted ſome time, in which Lord North, Mr. Rigby, the Solicitor General, Lord Frederic Campbell and Mr. Gaſcoigne, were againſt the receiving it, complaining of the thinneſs of the Houſe, and the lateneſs of the hour; but it was ably contended that it could be received, by Sir George Saville, Mr. Burke and Mr. T. Townſend, who all ſhewed the difference there was between receiving a petition and complying with its prayer; the thinneſs of the Houſe and the late hour they treated with ridicule by reminding their opponents, that when the queſtion was firſt propoſed the Houſe was pretty full, and it was in the afternoon.

A motion was drawn up by Mr. Burke, in order for the point to be diſcuſſed, but as the Houſe was ſo thin, there being but forty Members with the Speaker, it was withdrawn, and the point will be diſcuſſed this day before the Houſe goes into a Committee on the American papers.

Feb. 2. Yeſterday the Upper Aſſembly was crouded below the Bar at half after one o'clock, in expectation of L—C—making a motion reſpecting America. At two his L—made his appearance: and, after waiting for above an hour for the ſeveral Members of Adminiſtration, he acquainted the Houſe, that he had a bill of a conciliating nature in his hand, which he propoſed to ſubmit to their conſideration. He now entered very fully into the main objects it had in view, apologized for the rude, informal manner it was drawn up, entreated their indulgence and aſſiſtance to model and bring it into form, and reminded them that it was in performance of a promiſe he had given the laſt day, which then ſeemed to be well received, of propoſing to their conſideration ſome wide, extenſive, comprehenſive plan of reconciliation.

When his L—had finiſhed, he delivered in the bill at the table. The title of it was read, and is as follows: "A Proviſional Bill for quieting the Troubles in the American Colonies, and for aſſerting the Legiſlative Supremacy and controuling ſuperintending Power of the Britiſh Parliament over the ſame."

The bill is directed to a variety of important objects, but the two main points on which it principally turns are the repeal of the declaratory act of 1766, which aſſerts the ſupremacy of the Britiſh Parliament in all caſes whatſoever, and ſubſtitutes in its place a ſupremacy directed to acts of mere legiſlation and controul only, and to make it lawful for a Congreſs to meet at Philadelphia on the 9th of May next, where the whole continent of America (the infant Colonies and Quebec excepted) ſhould acknowledge this reſtricted ſupremacy, and grant a certain benevolence or ſum of money to his Majeſty, to be under the diſpoſal of Parliament, and to be employed towards alleviating the public burthens the Mother Country now labours under.

L—D———conſented that the bill ſhould lie on the table, and be taken into conſideration on ſome future day after the papers referred by his Majeſty were read and conſidered.

L—S———oppoſed this ſtrenuouſly; ſaid he had received letters a few days ſince, informing him, that veſſels were now loading at Amſterdam, L'Orient and Rochfort, the cargoes of which were intended for America; that all conciliating meaſures were to no purpoſe; and that he ſhould therefore move, that the ſaid bill be rejected in the firſt inſtance.

A very able and well ſupported debate now enſued, which continued till three quarters after nine o'clock, when the queſtion being put, there appeared for L—S------'s motion, Contents 61, Proxies 7, in all 68. Not Contents 32; ſo the bill was rejected by a majority of 36.

The ſpeakers on the part of Adminiſtration were, L—D------, S------; G------, F------, the L—C------, and L—H------. On that of the oppoſition, the D—of R------; and M------, and the L—C------, T------, L------, C------ and S------.

Feb. 4. On Thurſday laſt, a few minutes after four, Lord North roſe in the Houſe of Commons, and in a ſpeech which laſted near two hours, recapitulated the contents of the American papers which had been read to the Houſe, and pronounced the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and other parts of New-England, to be in a ſtate of actual rebellion, and propoſed a conference with the Houſe of Lords, that a joint addreſs might be carried up to the Throne. He ſaid that Adminiſtration wiſhed to adopt conciliatory meaſures, if America would permit them; but at all events, in the firſt inſtance, the preſent ſtep was become indiſpenſibly neceſſary. Among other things, his Lordſhip ſtated the burthens borne by Britain and America, from which he drew this deduction, that every perſon in the former, on an average, contributed at the rate of 25s. a head, whereas the latter did not contribute 6d. His Lordſhip likewiſe, in the courſe of his ſpeech, pointed out the meaſures intended to be purſued, in caſe the King ſhould agree to comply with their addreſs. He ſaid he ſhould propoſe a temporary act, to put a ſtop to all the foreign trade of New-England, and particularly to their fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland, till they returned to their duty; and at the ſame time declaring, that whenever they ſhould acknowledge the ſupreme authority of the Britiſh legiſlature, pay obedience to the laws of this realm, and make a due ſubmiſſion to the King, their real grievances, upon their making proper application, would be redreſſed. His Lordſhip further obſerved, that the other colonies were not ſo culpable, and he hoped might yet be brought to a ſenſe of their duty to the Mother Country by more lenient meaſures, and he then concluded with a motion, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return thanks to his Majeſty for communicating to the Houſe the American Papers, and that he would be pleaſed to take ſuch meaſures as might be ſuitable to his wiſdom for enforcing the laws againſt America, and promiſing to ſupport him in a full and vigorous execution of the ſame with their lives and fortunes." The meaſures propoſed to be taken the better to force obedience in New-England were mentioned generally, and are ſaid to be, to ſend 14 frigates to Boſton, and 10,000 troops, including Preſton's regiment of horſe; to aſk a ſupply of 2000 ſeamen more to man the fleet for Boſton, and to ſupply the naval eſtabliſhment at home, which falls ſhort, becauſe Admiral Harland is not arrived, as was expected, with the fleet from India.

After Lord North had finiſhed his ſpeech, the motion was read by the Chairman; when Mr. Dunning roſe and ſpoke to the following purport:

"The noble Lord has endeavoured by every light into which he can throw the queſtion, to prove that the reſiſtance of the Americans, though it has gone no further than votes and reſolutions, is actual and open rebellion; and we are to come to a reſolution declaratory of the ſame idea; I think, Mr. Speaker, that there is no difficulty in proving the direct contrary poſition; that the Americans are not in rebellion, that the votes and reſolutions of the ſeveral congreſſes, both provincial and continental, are decent and moderate, though firm declarations of the eſtimation in which liberty ought to be held, and tempered with the higheſt expreſſions of loyalty and duty to their Sovereign----Againſt what is it that they rebel? Do they deny allegiance to his Majeſty? Are they in arms in oppoſing the King's troops? By what explanation, or by what miſconception, their conduct is now to be branded with ſo violent and ſo fatal an epithet, I cannot apprehend. You paſſed acts in the laſt ſeſſion, which inſtead of governing America, carried tyranny into the bowels of America, and overturned all legal conſtitution in one of their provinces; and you utterly ruined the capital of the empire in that part of the world, by way of puniſhing the inſolence of a mob---you executed thoſe acts by force of arms; the people of the colonies thinking themſelves tyrannically uſed, and conceiving that the nature of their dependency upon the Parliament of Great-Britain, was not well underſtood on either ſide the water, in order to treat with this country upon ſuch momentous points, convened a general Congreſs---the Deputies met in that Congreſs came to reſolutions, declaratory of their ideas of their ſubmiſſion unto Britain, full of duty and allegiance to the King, and reſpect of Parliament; but as all free countries have licentious ſubjects, and freedom in that country attended with licentious news-papers, we the Parliament of Great-Britain are to overlook the conduct of the Congreſs, and ſearch for proofs of the rebellion among the American mobs and colony news-papers, which have actually been laid before us as ſtate-papers, upon which we are to form our reſolutions; yet in the action of thoſe mobs, and in the expreſſions of theſe news-papers is not rebellion to be found. And it muſt be by the moſt ſophiſtical of all arguments, that ſuch a deduction is to be drawn; a people governed by a conſtitution ſubordinate to our own, but the extent and powers of which are unknown even to ourſelves, profeſſing the utmoſt loyalty and obedience to the King, and uſing no violence againſt his troops, nor being any where in arms,

cannot, but by the utmoſt perverſion of ſenſe and expreſſion, be denominated rebels."

Mr. Attorney General anſwered Mr. Dunning with great ſenſe and ſpirit. A general debate now enſued, in which all the able ſpeakers on both ſides ſhewed their abilities.

Col. B----e pointed out the inextricable difficulties into which A------n were now plunging the whole empire, by declaring the reſiſtance of the Americans to be rebellion; that when once that declaration was paſſed by the Legiſlature, the civil American war would be commenced, the ſword would be drawn to puniſh the rebellion that was declared; and he warned the Houſe againſt a miſerable and unhappy catalogue of evils of the deepeſt hue, and the moſt alarming magnitude that would follow.

Mr. Burke laid forth the numerous ill conſequences that muſt inevitably follow—called the preſent moment the true criſis of Britain's fate, painted the dreadful abyſs into which the nation was going to be plunged; he called upon the commercial part of the Houſe to rouſe themſelves at the open declaration of their approaching ruin. He pathetically deſcribed to the landed intereſt the fatal effects that muſt inevitably reach them.

The Solicitor General in his ſpeech defended the meaſure in a very able manner. He gave every allowance for, and paid all deference to, the intereſts of commerce and manufactures; but contended, that in the preſent caſe intereſts were concerned of yet greater conſequence; that all the world muſt acknowledge that when the cleareſt rights of the legiſlative power of a country are invaded and denied, and when in conſequence the people ſo denying are in actual and open rebellion, that then there are points of greater importance to be ſettled and decided than points of commerce and manufacture. An enemy in the bowels of a kingdom is ſurely to be reſiſted, oppoſed and conquered; notwithſtanding the trade that may ſuffer, and the fabrics that may be ruined. That deſcriptions of the immenſe conſequence of our American trade were arguments rather againſt the oppoſing members than for them; for the greater the conſequence of the commerce, the greater the care ought to be, and the firmer the policy that is to preſerve it; that the queſtion is not now the importance of American colonies, but the poſſeſſion of the colonies at all.

Theſe arguments were replied to in a very maſterly manner by the other ſide of the Houſe, and the debate ran very much into an examination of what was rebellion. It was ſtrongly contended that the reſiſtance of the Americans could not poſſibly come within that deſcription, for a thouſand reaſons, and none more than the very declaration in queſtion; ſince real rebellion never wants a deſcaratory vote to prove it; it is ſeen and acknowledged by all the world. In the two rebellions of 1715 and 1745 there was no ſuch vote; the fact was taken for granted, and the addreſs of ſupport in the firſt inſtance.

The Right Hon. Mr. C. F—made a motion for an amendment to Lord North's motion, by leaving out almoſt the whole of it, except thanks for the papers: and when the queſtion was called for, it was, whether the words propoſed to be left out ſtand part of the motion. The Houſe then divided, ayes 304, noes 105.

After this had been ſettled, the main queſtion (being the motion firſt propoſed) was put, which cauſed another diviſion, and the numbers then were, for the Addreſs 296, againſt it 106.

St. James's, Feb. 9. This day the two Houſes of Parliament preſented to his Majeſty the following *Addreſs:*

The humble Addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled.

Die Martis, 7 Februarii, 1775.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our moſt humble thanks, for having been graciouſly pleaſed to communicate to us the ſeveral papers relating to the preſent ſtate of the Britiſh Colonies in America, which, by your Majeſty's command, have been laid before us. We have taken them into our moſt ſerious conſideration, and we find that a part of your Majeſty's ſubjects, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, have proceeded ſo far to reſiſt the authority of the *Supreme Legiſlature*, that a *rebellion* at this time actually exiſts within the ſaid province; and we ſee with the utmoſt concern, that they have been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations and engagements, entered into by your Majeſty's ſubjects in ſeveral of the other Colonies, to the injury and oppreſſion of many of their innocent fellow-ſubjects, reſident within the kingdom of Great-Britain, and the reſt of your Majeſty's dominions. This conduct, on their part, appears to us the more inexcuſable, when we conſider with how much temper your Majeſty, and the two Houſes of Parliament, have acted, in ſupport of the laws and conſtitution of Great-Britain. We can never ſo far deſert the truſt repoſed in us, as to relinguiſh any part of the ſovereign authority over all your Majeſty's dominions, which, by law, is veſted in your Majeſty, and the two Houſes of Parliament: And the conduct of many perſons in ſeveral of the Colonies, during the late diſturbances, is alone ſufficient to convince us how neceſſary this power is, for protection of the lives and fortunes of all your Majeſty's ſubjects.

We have ever been, and always ſhall be, ready to pay attention and regard to any real grievances of your Majeſty's ſubjects, which ſhall, in a dutiful and conſtitutional manner, be laid before us; and whenever any of the colonies ſhall make a proper application to us, we ſhall be ready to afford them every juſt and reaſonable indulgence: At the ſame time, we conſider it as our indiſpenſible duty, humbly to beſeech your Majeſty, that you will take the moſt effectual meaſures to enforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the Supreme Legiſlature; and we beg leave, in the moſt ſolemn manner, to aſſure your Majeſty, that it is our fixed reſolution, at the hazard of our lives and properties, to ſtand by your Majeſty againſt all rebellious attempts, in the maintenance of the juſt rights of your Majeſty, and the two Houſes of Parliament.

LONDON.

Feb. 11. Of all the American papers given into the Houſe of Commons by Lord North, none appeared ſo obnoxious to the government as that ſtiled "A League and Covenant;" and it is ſaid, the Crown Lawyers have given it as their opinion, that all the Boſtonians who ſigned it have committed an over-act of high treaſon.

The following we hear is an exact liſt of the reinforcement intended for Boſton: Three regiments of foot, one of dragoons, ſeven companies of marines, a large train of artillery.

Advices from Madrid mention, orders having been ſent to all the ſea ports in Spain, to regiſter a great number of ſeamen immediately.

Yeſterday the Hon.—Gunning, brother to her Grace the Dutcheſs of Argyle, kiſſed his Majeſty's hand at St. James's, on being promoted to the rank of Colonel, and at the ſame time took leave of his Majeſty, previous to his departure with his regiment for Boſton; as did Generals Howe and Burgoyne on the ſame occaſion.

Orders are given for all the ſhips which are deſtined for America and Newfoundland, to take on board their full complement of ſeamen and ſoldiers immediately.

Yeſterday Major General Clinton took leave of his Majeſty at St. James's, and will embark in a few days for America; and not General Burgoyne, as before mentioned.

On Tueſday laſt the Conſtitutional Society reſolved unanimouſly, that 100l. ſterling be ſent by that ſociety to Dr. FRANKLIN, requeſting that he will tranſmit the ſame for the relief of the diſtreſſed inhabitants of Boſton.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin.

"The tranſportation of ſo many battalions to North-America, is a meaſure which has thrown the people into the utmoſt conſternation, particularly as Spain has ſo large a ſquadron, and ſuch a multitude of land forces ready for embarkation."

Houſe of Commons, February 9.

Mr. Vice Chamberlain preſented his Majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament, which was as follows:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"*I thank you for this very dutiful and loyal addreſs, and for the affectionate and ſolemn aſſurances you give me of your ſupport in maintaining the juſt rights of my Crown, and of the two Houſes of Parliament; and you may depend upon my taking the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures for enforcing due obedience to the laws and the authority of the ſupreme legiſlature.*

"*Whenever any of my colonies ſhall make a proper and dutiful application, I ſhall be ready to concur with you in affording them every juſt and reaſonable indulgence; and it is my ardent wiſh, that this diſpoſition may have a happy effect on the temper and conduct of my ſubjects in America.*"

His Majeſty's Anſwer was referred to the committee of ſupply, which was adjourned to Monday.

The Houſe went into a committee on the American papers, and Lord North moved for leave to bring in a bill for preventing the Americans from fiſhing at Newfoundland and St. John's, and for prohibiting them from carrying on any commerce, either by way of export or import, but with Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Weſt-Indies. This produced a very warm debate, in which Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Stanley, and Mr. Cornwal, bore a part on one ſide, and Mr. Dunning, Mr. Recorder of London, and Mr. Fox on the other.

The principal arguments uſed in favour of the propoſed augmentation were as follows: That the Houſe juſtly reſolved the contumacy and defiance of legiſlative power in the Americans to be rebellious, and having addreſſed his Majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to take ſuch meaſures as he ſhould find neceſſary for enforcing the laws, it was, upon a mature conſideration, determined, that an augmentation of 2000 ſeamen ſhould be made. That number, it was apprehended, would be ſufficient for the purpoſe of reſtraining the commerce of the New-Englanders, and for preventing the clandeſtine trade which ſome were fearful would be carried into practice with foreign nations; that theſe objects were very eſſential ones, and ſuch as muſt be provided for; and at the ſame time it was alſo inexpedient to weaken the other ſtanding ſervices of the navy, which were at preſent amply provided for, and were meant to be left upon too reſpectable a footing to leave the leaſt apprehenſions of any attack from our neighbours; that it was deſigned to ſtation a proper number of Frigates in the moſt beneficial manner for commanding the whole coaſt of North-America; and it was to be hoped that when the Coloniſts found that this country was fully determined to exert the utmoſt of her forces in order to ſecure obedience to the Legiſlature, that they would then quit their preſent deluſion, and return to their duty.

In reply, it was contended, that the whole conduct of A------n, from the beginning of this affair, was full of blindneſs and incapacity: That they had been for ſeveral ſeſſions called upon for a reduction of the navy eſtimate: That while there was no uſe in the enormous eſtabliſhment, ſo long was it kept up; but that as ſoon as, upon their own ideas and principles, there was reaſon to foreſee a want, juſt then we found it reduced, not eſſentially and effectually reduced, but merely by way of a paltry expedient to ſtop the mouth of oppoſition. Why was the navy reduced at a time that the Miniſtry ought to have foreſeen the want that probably would ariſe: Every diſpatch from America changes the plan of Government; the hue of the Miniſtry changes, like the camelion, with the objects that approach it. The augmentation now aſked is but an experiment; they deſign it to try what it will do;---they foreſee no effects; and inſtead of governing events by the penetration of a great ſtateſman, they wait with anxiety to know the ſtate of their trial: Full of boaſts at the moment of aſking this Houſe for the money of the ſubject, you would then ſuppoſe them looking into the moſt diſtant events, and predicting nothing but the cleareſt ſucceſs. Next ſeſſions---perhaps next month, they will be of another mind, and having changed their tone with the advices they receive, will come for three times 2000 men, perhaps five times as many.

That the conduct of the land forces has been upon the ſame principles. At firſt three regiments as a garriſon in Boſton were to do all the buſineſs---were to carry the acts into execution, and prevent all future application to Parliament, preſently that hopeful plan gave way for another; five regiments were found neceſſary; the next diſpatches made ſeven neceſſary; and thus we found the army run up to ſixteen regiments, but are aſſured that General Gage will then be perfectly ſafe; by and by we ſhall find the fears of Adminiſtration ſpeak a different language; we ſhall gradually hear of 20, of 30, and of 40,000 men.

The conduct of Adminiſtration was not only glaringly inconſiſtent and abſurd, when examined upon their own principles, but unhappily thoſe principles themſelves were to the laſt degree fatal to the moſt important intereſts of this country. In what are theſe additional ſeamen to be employed? To deſtroy and prevent the fiſhing trade of New-England, and thereby throw into the hands of France the employment of 20,000 ſailors and fiſhermen. The fiſhery of Boſton, &c. will naturally and inevitably go to the French---you cannot take it up---the towns in Britain that carry it on, it is well known ſucceed them. That the Government cannot proceed as if they had nothing to fear, and as if they were quite at leiſure for the ſchemes of the greateſt magnitude. Not content with governing all the internal part of America by arms, at a time when they cannot, yet go beyond the garriſoning a ſingle town, they attack the Americans clandeſtine trade; and finding themſelves unable to retrench inſtead of annihilating it, they give themſelves much larger work, by declaring all American commerce contraband; and thereby enlarging infinitely that work, which when ſmall they could not execute. That while there was ſo little foreſight, ſo little proviſion for future events; while the means taken to execute the greateſt works were ſo inadequate to the ſmalleſt ends, and while the whole was under the guidance of imbecility and imprudence, negligence and incapacity, nothing was to be expected but the moſt miſerable attendants on the moſt horrible civil convulſions, both at home, as well as in America.

The queſtion was put at eleven o'clock, and the Houſe divided, ayes 261, noes 85.

The reſolution of the committee was agreed to without a diviſion, and a bill ordered to be brought in.

We hear, that previous to the commencement of any hoſtilities in America, a manifeſto will be diſtributed amongſt all the provinces, ſetting forth at large the claims of Government on one ſide, and the expected conceſſions of America on the other.

The Upper Aſſembly yeſterday went through the land-tax and marine mutiny bills, without amendments.

Reported his Majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs of thanks, for communicating the American papers, &c.

Yeſterday the Earl of Rochford preſented the Upper Aſſembly a meſſage from his Majeſty under his ſign manual, the purport of which was, "That, in conſequence of the addreſs he had received, he was determined to the more ſpeedy and effectual meaſures for ſupporting the juſt rights of the Crown and two Houſes of Parliament, in which undertaking he informed them, an addition to his forces by land and ſea would be found neceſſary, not doubting but their Lordſhips would readily concur in ſuch meaſures as the exigencies of the caſe ſhould require.

In conſequence of the above meſſages, their Lordſhips agreed to an humble addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty, humbly to aſſure his Majeſty, that they will, with the utmoſt zeal and chearfulneſs, concur with his Majeſty in ſuch meaſures as the preſent exigency may require.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.

A letter from New-York, dated April 11, ſays, "Captain Lawrence, arrived this afternoon in ſix weeks from Portſmouth, ſailed in company with a ſhip for your port, and brings news to the 23d of February. In one of the laſt papers a paragraph mentions, that Lord North moved in the Houſe, "That all American acts be ſuſpended, until advice could be received from the colonies what they would give or offer towards ſupport of government, and thoſe that proved refractory, to have the acts put vigorouſly into execution in ſuch colonies." This is the ſubſtance of the motion, but the particular wording you will find in the papers publiſhed here, and goes by to-morrow's poſt. We are in a great meaſure in the dark, as private letters by the ſhip do not come down to ſo late a date, and Capt. Lawrence lay at Portſmouth when he received the paper. The Houſe of Commons treated the Petition of the Merchants very indecently; they preſented two Petitions, and then their Committee were called in, and one of them, who was deputed for the purpoſe, verbally waved their application, unleſs the Houſe would refer their Petition to the ſame Committee to whom was referred the conſideration of American papers; the Houſe declined doing that, and then they withdrew. It alſo appears that the Corporation of London were about petitioning. Captain Lawrence declares that he never ſaw the citizens of London in ſuch a ſituation; no buſineſs going forward that was perceivable, and a general apprehenſion of the conſequences to be expected from the violent meaſures intended to be put into execution by adminiſtration. I have one or two letters of the ſame import. It is talked of here, but I did not hear it of Capt. Lawrence, that Lord North was in all probability intimidated into this motion, by ſeeing 100,000 people round the Parliament Houſe, which I judge may be poſſible, if the Corporation went in a body with their petition, they doubtleſs would have a reſpectable company to attend them. It is ſurmiſed that the movements of the Spaniards may have given cauſe for this motion. Be this as it may, I think it very providential that this ſuſpenſion takes place juſt at a time when we expected the ſword to be drawn. I am alſo informed the troops are ſtopped coming. Mr. Burke, towards the cloſe of a very ſpirited ſpeech, declared to this effect, "That if the violent meaſures were carried into execution he pledged himſelf, that, if the people would ſecond him, he would bring the authors to condign puniſhment." The Proteſt of the Lords againſt the addreſs to the King, I am informed, is the beſt thing ever put together. In ſhort, we have friends, and I am thankful that a door is yet open to a happy reconciliation. The joint addreſs of the Lords and Commons to the King, deſiring him to uſe the moſt effectual meaſures to make America ſubmit, and ſo ſoon thereafter for the Miniſter himſelf to make a motion in the Houſe for a ſuſpenſion of the laws, and come into *nem. con.* by the Houſe, is a myſtery that gives me great reaſon to ſuſpect, that the oſtenſible reaſon offered by Lord North in the motion is not the ſole inducement for him to make it. I dont doubt but the addreſs of the two Houſes will alarm all that depend on trade and manufactures, and the diſcontent will become more general as they feel the loſs of our cuſtom."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated April 12, 1775.

"Yeſterday afternoon arrived here the Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence, from England, who has brought prints to the 20th of February, in which is the following motion, viz. Lord North, on the 20th of February, moved for a ſuſpenſion of the ſeveral American Acts, until it ſhould be known which of the provinces would agree to the raiſing a revenue, and to the acknowledgment of the ſupremacy of the Britiſh Legiſlature. Such of the provinces as did thus agree, were to be permitted to raiſe the revenue in the mode moſt ſuitable to themſelves, but in the other Colonies, ſtill refractory, the ſeveral Acts were to be vigorouſly inforced. I have taken the foregoing from a written copy, which I have no doubt is an exact copy from the print."

The following came incloſed in a letter from New-York.

Various accounts having been given of Lord North's motion for the relief of the Colonies, the following, we preſume, may be depended upon as truly authentic:

From the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL of Feb. 21.

Yeſterday the Commons reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, for the further conſideration of American papers and affairs, when a motion, moſt unexpected without doors, but for which the Members had been prepared by cards deſiring their attendance, was made by Lord North, for adopting conciliatory meaſures with America; and the following may be depended upon as an authentic copy of the above motion.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that when the General Council and Aſſembly, or General Court of any of his Majeſty's provinces or colonies in America ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the condition, circumſtance or ſituation of ſuch province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authority of the General Court or Aſſembly of ſuch province, and diſpoſable by Parliament) and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo for the ſupport of the civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice, in ſuch province or colony, it will be proper, if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved by his Majeſty and the two Houſes of Parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to forbear in reſpect of ſuch colony to lay any duty, tax or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any further duty, tax or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impoſe for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of the duties laſt mentioned to be carried to the account of ſuch province or colony reſpectively. On a diviſion, 274 for the motion, 88 againſt it.

April 19, 1775. NUMB. 2417.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, living in Ridley Township, Cheſter County, on the 22d of March laſt, A SORREL GELDING, with a Blaze down his Face, about 14 Hands and an Half high, a heavy well-made Horſe, 9 Years old this Spring, paces, trots and gallops, low-cartiaged and no Hackney, having been always uſed for Draft, was in good Order when he went away, and no Brand or Ear-mark remembered. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Horſe, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have THREE DOLLARS Reward, and, if brought Home, reaſonable Charges, paid by ¶

April 15, 1775. SKETCHLEY MORTON.

April 10, 1775.

WHEREAS a certain *John M'Kinny*, of *Buckingham* townſhip, *Bucks* county, obtained a Note of me, on demand, for the ſum of Eight Pounds Four Shillings; and the ſaid Note he has received the full value of; and being conſiderably in debt beſides, he abſconded in the night, and carried off ſaid Note; and it is likely he will ſign it away: Therefore this is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid Note, as I am reſolved not to pay the ſame, until compelled by law. JOHN HILL. †

Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, April 14, 1775.

WHEREAS PATRICK M'FALL did advertiſe in the public Gazette, No. 2413, 2415 and 2416, that no perſon ſhould take an aſſignment or buy a bond of Forty Pounds, ſigned by MARY JERMAN, Widow of LEWIS JERMAN, to me, the ſubſcriber, payable the firſt day of this inſtant April, he ſays it was illegally obtained; theſe may inform the public, that the abovementioned bond was given for a valuable conſideration, and the condition or conſideration has been complied with and done by me, and the money is juſtly due to me, and if not paid in a ſhort time, I intend to ſue for and recover the ſame by a due courſe of law; and further, the ſaid M'FALL cautions the public from buying a Negroe girl, about 9 years old, called DINAH, now in my poſſeſſion, which Negroe I have a juſt right to, as MARY JERMAN ſold her to me for a valuable conſideration, which was paid, as by a bill of ſale in my hand on her appears, and a receipt on it for the ſame, which bill of ſale was done and ſigned before Charles Cruckſhank, Eſquire.

HANNAH DAVIS.

N. B. Theſe are to caution the public not to buy a Negroe woman, called BET, about 40 years old, and a child, called EMA, about or near two years old, as they are now in ſaid M'FALL's poſſeſſion, and he is not too good to offer her to ſale, and ſhe is only hired to him and belongs to me, as my mother ſold her to me towards paying my legacy, that was due me from my father's eſtate. †

New-Caſtle, April 12, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, living in New-Caſtle, has in his ſtore, ſince laſt Auguſt or September, one Barrel full of ſundry Dry Goods, which he apprehends was landed from ſome veſſel that came from Ireland, as there was no direction on it for to be ſent in any of the ſtage-waggons to Maryland; the following marks are on the heads of the barrel, one head is branded *John Hall*, and marked with one letter *M*, No. 14, with ink, the other head is marked with a marking-iron *S. L.* and the ſame letters on the bilge. The owner proving his property and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to JOSEPH TATLOW.

Philadelphia, New-Caſtle, French-Town, and *Baltimore*

STAGES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Joſeph Tatlow, and Thomas Friſby Henderſon, have entered into articles for the term of ſeven years to carry on their Stages, between the City of Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of New-Caſtle and French Town, on Elk River: The Stage days are as follow,----Joſeph Tatlow's Stage boat will leave the Crooked-billet wharff, in Philadelphia, every Sunday (except when the navigation is obſtructed by the ice) and proceed to New-Caſtle, where a Stage waggon will ſet off on Mondays for French-Town. A Packet boat kept by Thomas Henderſon will ſet off on Tueſdays to Baltimore-Town, in Maryland, and on Saturdays ſhe will return to French-Town, where the Stage waggon will be ready to convey the goods and paſſengers to New-Caſtle, from whence ſaid Tatlow's boat will proceed to Philadelphia on Tueſday, where ſhe generally arrives the ſame day, at which place the Bordentown and Burlington Stage boats will receive any goods and paſſengers for New-York. This being the neareſt communication by land and water from the City of Philadelphia to Baltimore-Town, and at the ſame rates as other ſtages, we flatter ourſelves it will be a great inducement to the public to give us the preference. The greateſt care and punctuality will be obſerved by each of us in the performance of the ſtages.

Goods will be received by Mrs. Terry, at the Crooked-billet wharff, in Philadelphia, in the abſence of the ſtage.

N. B. The ſaid Henderſon has an excellent Warehouſe (his Landing being now open) for the reception of goods at any time. He alſo keeps a Public-Houſe, for the entertainment of paſſengers, who may chuſe to come from Virginia, Maryland, or elſewhere, by the way of French-Town to Philadelphia, he having proper waggons for conducting the ſame. *April* 12, 1775.

CHATHAM

Will COVER this Seaſon, at the Stables of the Subſcriber, in New-Garden Townſhip, Cheſter County, for the ſmall Sum of TWENTY SHILLINGS each Mare.

THIS Horſe being ſo well known in Province, no Account need be given be given of him, further than he is the noted Bucks County Ball, a fine dark Bay, a good Size, and equally ſhaped to the firſt Horſe, and deemed to be as ſure, and the Colts equal to any on the Continent, they frequently ſelling at the Price of Fifty, Sixty, and from that to upwards of One Hundred Pounds.

Likewiſe to COVER, at the ſame Place,

A Genteel HACKNEY-HORSE,

of the New-England Breed, a beautiful Brown, and excellently gaited, for the Sum of FIFTEEN SHILLINGS each Mare the Seaſon.-----Proper Care will be taken, and good Paſture provided for the Mares at Two Shillings per Week, by

¶ 7/6. ISAAC ALLEN.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Fourth-day, the 26th of this Month, at the late dwelling-houſe of BENJAMIN JACOBS, of Providence, Philadelphia county, deceaſed,

WORKING and riding HORSES, a number of cows, with and without calves, a yoke of large young oxen, and other young cattle, ſheep and ſwine, a ſtrong new Dutch waggon, ploughs, harrows, and other implements of huſbandry, rye, oats, buckwheat and Indian corn by the buſhel, wheat and rye in the ground, feather beds, bedſteads and bedding, deſk, tables, chairs, braſs head andirons, fire-ſhovels and tongs, one ſilver and one pinchbeck watch, looking glaſſes, a ſmall collection of valuable books, one large and one ſmall ſurveyor's compaſs and other inſtruments, and other things too numerous to be here inſerted. Attendance and reaſonable credit will be given by ISRAEL JACOBS, Executor.

N. B. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock ſaid day, and to continue from day to day till finiſhed. *Fourth-Month* 8, 1775. ¶

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away about the 2d inſt. April, from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant man, named John O'Neal, born in Ireland, a weaver by trade, aged about 28 years, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a grey jacket, with ſlaſh ſleeves, under ditto of ſwanſkin, blue trowſers, and blue ſtockings, old ſhoes, and an old wool hat; he is very fond of drink. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ JAMES DYE, *in Salem-town, Weſt New-Jerſey.*

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, a Dutch ſervant man, named Peter Miller, aged about 18 years, about 5 feet 2 inches high, fair complexion, dark brown curled hair, black eyes, writes and reads German very well, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, and alſo writes a little, ſpeaks ſomewhat Latin, plays the organ, ſpinnet and violin; had on, when he went away, a brown lincey coat, ditto worſted jacket, with metal buttons, a felt hat, buckſkin breeches, a pair of blue knit ſtockings, and a pair of pumps, with braſs buckles, all which are partly new. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervent, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN STAUFER.

N. B. He ſtole his iudenture and a Half Johannes from his ſaid maſter. April 1, 1775. ¶

By Captain LAWRENCE, *arrived at New-York, and Captain* READ, *arrived here, both from London, we have the following Advices, viz.*

PROTEST.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Die Martis, 7° Feb. 1775.

THE Lord Preſident reported, that the managers for the Lords had met the managers for the Commons at a conference, which, on the part of the Commons, was managed by Lord North, who acquainted the managers for the Lords, that they had taken into conſideration the ſtate of his Majeſty's colonies in North-America, and had agreed upon an addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty, to which they deſired the concurrence of this Houſe.

Then his Lordſhip read the addreſs delivered at the conference---and the ſame being again read by the Clerk, the Earl of Dartmouth and the Marquis of Rockingham both riſing to ſpeak, a debate aroſe who ſhould ſpeak firſt, the queſtion was put, Whether the Earl of Dartmouth ſhall now be heard? It was reſolved in the affirmative.

Moved, to agree with the Commons in the ſaid addreſs, by filling up the blank with *(Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and)* which being objected to, and a queſtion ſtated thereupon; after a long debate, the previous queſtion was put, Whether the main queſtion ſhall be now put? Contents 90, Proxies 14, in all 104; Not Contents 29; it was reſolved in the affirmative.

Diſſentient,

1ſt. The previous queſtion was moved, not to prevent the proceeding in the addreſs, communicated at the conference with the Commons, but in order to preſent the petitions of the North-American merchants and of the Weſt-India merchants and planters, which petitions the Houſe might reject if frivolous, or poſtpone if not urgent, as it might ſeem fit to their wiſdom; but to hurry on the buſineſs to which theſe petitions ſo materially and directly related, the expreſs prayer of which was, that they might be heard before "any reſolution may be taken by this Right Honourable Houſe reſpecting America," to refuſe ſo much as to ſuffer them to be preſented, is a proceeding of the moſt unwarrantable nature, and directly ſubverſive of the moſt ſacred rights of the ſubject. It is the more particularly exceptionable, as a Lord in his place, at the expreſs deſire of the Weſt-India merchants, informed the Houſe, that if neceſſitated ſo to do, they were ready without counſel or farther preparation, inſtantly to offer evidence to prove, that ſeveral iſlands of the Weſt-Indies could not be able to ſubſiſt after the operation of the propoſed addreſs in America. Juſtice in regard to individuals, policy with regard to the public, and decorum with regard to ourſelves, required that we ſhould admit this petition to be preſented. By refuſing it juſtice is denied.

2dly. BECAUSE the papers laid upon our table by Miniſters, are ſo manifeſtly defective, and ſo avowedly curtailed, that we can derive from them nothing like information of the true ſtate of the object on which we are going to act, or of the conſequences of the reſolutions which we may take. We ought (as we conceive) with gladneſs, to have accepted that information from the merchants, which, if it had not been voluntarily offered, it was our duty to ſeek: There is no information concerning the ſtate of our Colonies (taken in any point of view) which the merchants are not far more competent to give, than Governors or Officers, who often know far leſs of the temper and diſpoſition, or may be more diſpoſed to miſrepreſent it than the merchants. Of this we have a full and melancholy experience in the miſtaken ideas on which the fatal acts of the laſt Parliament were formed.

3dly. BECAUSE we are of opinion, That in entering into a war, in which miſchief and inconvenience are great and certain (but the utmoſt extent of which it is impoſſible to foreſee) true policy requires that thoſe, who are moſt likely to be immediately affected, ſhould be thoroughly ſatisfied of the deliberation with which it was taken: and we apprehend that the planters, merchants, and manufacturers, will not bear their loſſes and burthens, brought on them by the propoſed civil war, the better for our refuſing ſo much as to hear them previous to our engaging in that war; nor will our precipitation in reſolving, add much to the ſucceſs in executing any plan that may be purſued.

We proteſt therefore againſt the refuſal to ſuffer ſuch petitions to be preſented, and we thus clear ourſelves to our country of the diſgrace and miſchief which muſt attend this unconſtitutional, indecent and improvident proceeding.

RICHMOND, PONSONBY, ARCHER, ROCKINGHAM, WYCOMBE, EFFINGHAM, TORRINGTON, STANHOPE, CHOLMONDELEY, PORTLAND, CAMDEN, FITZWILLIAM, SCARBOROUGH, ABERGAVENNY, ABINGDON, CRAVEN, COURTENAY, TANKERVILLE.

Then the main queſtion was put, whether to agree with the Commons in the ſaid addreſs, by inſerting the words *(Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and)*

It was reſolved in the Affirmative.

Contents 87, Not Contents 27.

Diſſentient,

1ſt. BECAUSE the violent matter of this dangerous addreſs, was highly aggravated by the violent manner in which it was precipitately hurried through the Houſe. Lords were not allowed the interpoſition of a moment's time for deliberation, before they were driven headlong into a declaration of civil war. A conference was held with the Commons, an addreſs of this importance preſented, all extraneous information, although offered, poſitively refuſed; all petitions arbitrarily rejected, and the whole of this moſt awful buſineſs received, debated and concluded, in a ſingle day.

2dly. BECAUSE no legal grounds were laid in argument, or in fact, to ſhew that a rebellion, properly ſo called, did exiſt in Maſſachuſetts-Bay, when the papers of the lateſt date, and from whence alone we derive our information, were written. The overt acts to which the ſpecies of treaſon affirmed in the addreſs ought to be applied, were not eſtabliſhed, nor any offenders marked out; but a general maſs of the acts of turbulence, ſaid to be done at various times and places, and of various natures, were all thrown together, to make out one general conſtructive treaſon: Neither was there any ſort of proof of the continuance of any unlawful force, from whence we could infer that a rebellion does now exiſt. And we are the more cautious of pronouncing any part of his Majeſty's dominions to be in actual rebellion, becauſe the caſes of conſtructive treaſon under that branch of the 25th of Edward the Third, which deſcribes the crime of rebellion, have been already ſo far extended by the Judges, and the diſtinctions thereupon ſo nice and ſubtle, that no prudent man ought to declare any ſingle perſon in that ſituation, without the cleareſt evidence of uncontrovertable overt-acts to warrant ſuch a declaration: Much leſs ought ſo high an authority as both Houſes of Parliament to denounce ſo ſevere a judgment againſt a conſiderable part of his Majeſty's ſubjects, by which his forces may think themſelves juſtified in commencing a war, without any further order or commiſſion.

3dly. BECAUSE we think that ſeveral acts of the laſt Parliament, and ſeveral late proceedings of adminiſtration with regard to the Colonies, are real grievances, and juſt cauſes of complaint, and we cannot, in honour or in conſcience, conſent to an addreſs which commends the temper by which proceedings, ſo very intemperate, have been carried on; nor can we perſuade ourſelves to authorize violent courſes againſt perſons in the Colonies who have reſiſted authority, without at the ſame time redreſſing the grievances which have given but too much provocation for their behaviour.

4thly. BECAUSE we think the looſe and general aſſurances, given by the addreſs, of future redreſs of grievances in caſe of ſubmiſſion, is far from ſatisfactory, or at all likely to produce their end, whilſt the acts complained of continue unrepealed or unamended, and their authors remain in authority here; becauſe theſe adviſers of all the meaſures which have brought on the calamities of this empire will not be truſted, whilſt they defend as juſt, neceſſary, and even indulgent, all the acts complained of as grievances by the Americans; and muſt therefore, on their own principles, be bound in future to govern the Colonies in the manner which has already produced ſuch fatal effects: And we fear that the refuſal of this Houſe ſo much as to receive, previous to determination (which is the moſt offenſive mode of rejection) petitions from the unoffending natives of Great-Britain and the Weſt-India Iſlands, affords but a very diſcouraging proſpect of our obtaining hereafter any petitions at all, from thoſe whom we have declared actors in rebellion, or abettors of that crime.

Laſtly. BECAUSE the means of enforcing the authority of the Britiſh Legiſlature is confined to perſons, of whoſe capacity for that purpoſe, from abundant experience, we have reaſon to doubt; and who have hitherto uſed no effectual means of conciliating, or of reducing thoſe who oppoſe that authority: This appears in the conſtant failure of all their projects, the inſufficiency of all their information, and the diſappointment of all the

hopes which they have for ſeveral years held out to the public. Parliament has never refuſed any of their propoſals, and yet our affairs have proceeded daily from bad to worſe, until we have been brought, ſtep by ſtep, to that ſtate of confuſion, and even civil violence, which was the natural reſult of theſe deſperate meaſures.

We therefore proteſt againſt an addreſs amounting to a declaration of war, which is founded on no proper parliamentary information; which was introduced by refuſing to ſuffer the preſentation of petitions againſt it (although it be the undoubted right of the ſubject to preſent the ſame) which followed the rejection of every mode of conciliation; which holds out no ſubſtantial offer of redreſs of grievances; and which promiſes ſupport to thoſe miniſters who have inflamed America, and groſly miſconducted the affairs of Great-Britain.

RICHMOND,	CHOLMONDELEY,
CRAVEN,	ABINGDON,
ARCHER,	PORTLAND,
ABERGAVENNY,	CAMDEN,
ROCKINGHAM,	EFFINGHAM,
WYCOMBE,	STANHOPE,
COURTENAY,	SCARBOROUGH,
TORRINGTON,	FITZWILLIAM,
PONSONBY,	TANKERVILLE.

LONDON, January 23.

To the Honourable the COMMONS *of* GREAT-BRITAIN, *in* PARLIAMENT *aſſembled.*

The humble PETITION *of the Merchants, Traders and others, of the City of* London, *concerned in the Commerce of* North-America,

SHEWETH,

THAT your Petitioners are all eſſentially intereſted in the Trade to *North-America*, either as Exporters and Importers, or as Venders of *Britiſh* and Foreign Goods for Exportation to that Country.

That your Petitioners have exported, or ſold for Exportation, to the *Britiſh* Colonies in *North-America*, very large Quantities of the Manufactures of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*; and in particular the Staple Articles of *Woollen*, *Iron* and *Linen*, alſo thoſe of Cotton, Silk, Leather, Pewter, Tin, Copper and Braſs, with almoſt every *Britiſh* Manufacture: Alſo large Quantities of Foreign Linens, and other Articles imported into theſe Kingdoms, from *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Germany*, the *Eaſt Countries*, *Portugal*, *Spain* and *Italy*, which are generally received from thoſe Countries, in Return for *Britiſh* Manufactures

That your Petitioners have likewiſe exported, or ſold for Exportation, great Quantities of the various Species of Goods imported into this Kingdom from the *Eaſt-Indies*, Part of which receive additional Manufacture in *Great-Britain*.

That your Petitioners receive Returns from *North-America* to this Kingdom *directly*, Pig and Bar Iron, Timber, Staves, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Rice, Indigo, Deer and other Skins, Beaver and Furs, Train Oil, Whale-Bone, Bees Wax, Pot and Pearl Aſhes, Drugs and Dying Woods, with ſome Bullion; and alſo Wheat, Flour, Indian Corn, and Salted Proviſions, when (on Account of Scarcity in *Great-Britain*) thoſe Articles are permitted to be imported.

That your Petitioners receive Returns *circuitouſly*, from Ireland (for Flax Seed, &c. exported from *North-America*) by Bills of Exchange on the Merchants of this City, trading to *Ireland*, for the Proceeds of Linens imported into theſe Kingdoms. From the *Weſt-Indies* (in Return for Proviſions, Lumber and Cattle, exported from *North-America*, for the Uſe and Support of the *Weſt-India Iſlands*) by Bills of Exchange on the *Weſt-India* Merchants, for the Proceeds of Sugar, Melaſſes, Rum, Cotton, Coffee, or other Produce imported from thoſe Iſlands into theſe Kingdoms. From *Italy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *France*, *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Holland*, and the *Eaſt-Countries*, by Bills of Exchange or Bullion, in Return for Wheat, Flour, Rice, Indian Corn, Fiſh and Lumber, exported from the *Britiſh* Colonies in *North-America* for the Uſe of thoſe Countries.

That your Petitioners have great Reaſon to believe, from the beſt Information they can obtain, that on the Balance of this *extenſive Commerce*, there is now due from the Colonies in *North-America*, to this City only, Two Millions Serling, and upwards.

That by the *direct* Commerce with the Colonies, and the *circuitous* Trade thereon depending, ſome Thouſands of Ships and Veſſels are employed, and many Thouſands of Seamen are bred and maintained; thereby increaſing the *Naval Strength* and *Power* of *Great-Britain*.

That in the Year 1765, there was a great Stagnation of the Commerce between *Great-Britain* and her Colonies, in Conſequence of an Act of Parliament, entituled "*An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in America*, &c." by which the Merchants trading to *North-America*, and the Artificers employed in the various Manufactures conſumed in thoſe Countries, were ſubjected to many Hardſhips.

That in the following Year, the ſaid Act was repealed, under an *expreſs* Declaration of the *Legiſlature*, that, "*the Continuance of the ſaid Act would be attended with many Inconveniencies, and might be productive of Conſequences greatly detrimental to the Commercial Intereſts of theſe Kingdoms*;" upon which Repeal, the Trade to the *Britiſh* Colonies immediately reſumed its former flouriſhing State.

That in the Year 1767, an Act paſſed, "entituled, "*An Act for granting certain Duties in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in America*, &c." which impoſed certain Duties to be paid in *America* on Tea, Glaſs, Red and White Lead, Painters Colours, Paper, Paſte-board, Mill-board and Scale-board, when the Commerce with the Colonies was again interrupted.

That in the Year 1770 ſuch Parts of the ſaid Act as impoſed Duties on Glaſs, Red and White Lead, Painters Colours, Paper, Paſte-board, Mill-board and Scale-board, were repealed, when the Trade to *America* ſoon revived, except in the Article of Tea, on which a Duty was continued to be demanded on its Importation into *America*, whereby that Branch of our Commerce was nearly loſt.

That in the Year 1773, an Act paſſed, entituled, An Act "*To allow a Drawback of the Duties of Cuſtoms on the Exportation of Tea to his Majeſty's Colonies or Plantations in America, and to impower the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury to grant Licences to the Eaſt-India Company, to export Tea, Duty-free, &c.*"

By the Operation of *theſe and other Laws*, the Minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects in the *Britiſh* Colonies have been greatly diſquieted, a total Stop is now put to the Export Trade with the greateſt and moſt important Part of *North America*, the Public Revenue is threatened with a large and fatal Diminution, your Petitioners with grievous Diſtreſs, and Thouſands of induſtrious Artificers and Manufacturers with utter Ruin: Under theſe alarming Circumſtances, your Petitioners receive no ſmall Comfort, from a Perſuaſion, that the Repreſentatives of the People, newly delegated to the moſt important of all Truſts, will take the *whole* of theſe weighty Matters into their moſt ſerious Conſideration: And your Petitioners humbly pray this Honourable Houſe, that they will enter into a full and immediate Examination of *that* Syſtem of commercial Policy, which was formerly adopted and uniformly maintained, to the Happineſs and Advantage of both Countries: And will apply ſuch healing Remedies, as can alone reſtore and eſtabliſh the Commerce between *Great-Britain* and her Colonies, on a *permanent* Foundation.

And your Petitioners alſo humbly pray, that they may be heard by themſelves or Agents, in Support of this Petition. *Publiſhed by Authority of the Committee*,

THOMAS LANE, Chairman.

January 26.

To the Honourable the COMMONS *of* GREAT-BRITAIN, *in* PARLIAMENT *aſſembled.*

The humble PETITION *of the Merchants, Traders, and others, of the City of* London, *concerned in the Commerce of* North-America,

SHEWETH,

THAT your Petitioners did, on *Monday*, the 23d Inſtant, preſent an humble Petition to this Honourable Houſe, ſtating the Nature and Importance of the Commerce between *Great-Britain* and *America*. The repeated Interruptions which of late Years have happened therein: The alarming State to which that Commerce is at preſent reduced; and the true Cauſe, as your Petitioners apprehend, of the ſame: And relying on the Juſtice of this Honourable Houſe to take the whole of the weighty Matters ſo ſtated into their moſt ſerious Conſideration, did humbly pray, That this Houſe would enter into a full and immediate Examination of that Syſtem of commercial Policy, which had formerly been adopted, and uniformly maintained, to the Happineſs and Advantage of both Countries, and would apply ſuch healing Remedies, as can alone reſtore and eſtabliſh the Commerce between *Great-Britain* and *America*, on a permanent Foundation.

Your Petitioners have ever conceived an Opinion, reſulting from Education, and confirmed by Reaſon and Experience, that the Connection between *Great-Britain* and *America* originally was, and ought to be, of a Commercial Kind; and that the Benefits derived therefrom to the Mother Country are of the ſame Nature. And obſerving the conſtant Attention which the *Britiſh* Legiſlature had for more than a Century given to theſe valuable Objects, they have been taught to admire the Regulations, by which that Connection had been preſerved, and thoſe Benefits ſecured, as the moſt effectual Inſtitution which human Wiſdom could have framed for thoſe ſalutary Purpoſes; preſuming therefore on this Opinion, and ſupported by this Obſervation, your Petitioners beg Leave to repreſent to this Honourable Houſe, that the fundamental Policy of thoſe Laws of which they complain, and the Propriety of enforcing, relaxing, or amending the ſame, are Queſtions inſeparably united with the Commerce between *Great-Britain* and *America*; and conſequently, that the Conſideration of the one cannot be entered on without a full Diſcuſſion of the other.

Your Petitioners obſerve, by the Votes of this Honourable Houſe, that a Committee hath been appointed, to take into Conſideration certain Papers, preſented to this Houſe by Lord *North*, on *Thurſday*, the 19th Inſtant; and by the Titles and Dates of ſaid Papers, and in particular of No. 148 and 149 of the ſame: Your Petitioners are warranted in preſuming, that the ſaid Papers contain Matters reſpecting the preſent Situation of *America*, and eſſentially concerning the mutual Intereſts of your Petitioners, and that Country.

Under all theſe Circumſtances, your Petitioners find Reaſon ſincerely to lament, that this Honourable Houſe has thought fit to refer the Conſideration of their ſaid Petition to any other Committee, than that, to which the ſaid Papers had previouſly been referred; and your Petitioners conceive, that by the Reſolution to which this Houſe hath come, reſpecting the Reference of their ſaid Petition, they are abſolutely precluded from the Benefit of ſuch a Hearing, in Support of their ſaid Petition, as can alone procure them that Relief which the Importance and preſent deplorable State of their Trade require.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray this Honourable Houſe, that they will take the Premiſes into their immediate Conſideration, and will direct, that your Petitioners may be heard by themſelves, or their Agents, in Support of their ſaid former Petition; and that no Reſolution reſpecting *America*, may be taken by this Honourable Houſe, or by any Committee thereof, until your Petitioners ſhall have been fully heard in Support of their ſaid Petition. *Publiſhed by Authority of the Committee*,

THOMAS LANE, Chairman.

Jan. 28. Yeſterday the Committee of Merchants, Traders and others, concerned in the American Commerce, attended at the Houſe of Commons, and the Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, according to the Order of Monday laſt, Mr. Thomas Wooldridge, one of the Committee of American Merchants, was called to the Bar, when he addreſſed the Committee in the following Words:

"I am directed by the Committee of Merchants, Traders and others, of the City of London, concerned in the Commerce of America, to repreſent to this honourable Committee, that Merchants revealing at this Bar the State of their Affairs, is a Meaſure which all would wiſh to avoid, unleſs upon ſuch great Occaſions as the preſent, when the public Weal is evidently at Stake, when their Duty as good Subjects requires it of them; but when the Mode of Examination is ſuch as totally precludes them from anſwering the great public Object (which, in their Opinion, is clearly the Caſe at preſent) they beg Leave humbly to ſignify, that they wave appearing before the Committee which has been appointed, and that the Merchants are not under any Apprehenſions reſpecting their American Debts, unleſs the Means of Remittance ſhould be cut off by Meaſures that may be adopted in Great-Britain."

Feb. 8. It has juſt tranſpired that ſeveral memorials have lately paſſed between the Courts of London and Madrid, with reſpect to the Britiſh dominions adjoining the Miſſiſippi, in North-America; the Spaniſh Miniſtry, it is aſſerted, has declared, in pretty plain Engliſh, they will not ſuffer us to improve our own territories in that part of the world, for fear we ſhould interfere with the intereſts of his moſt Catholic Majeſty.

Any vacancies that death may make among the Officers that are gone or going to act againſt the Americans, are to be immediately filled up by Serjeants and Corporals, and the common ſoldiers will all nave a chance of promotion in this expedition. By this ſtory the ſoldiers are all in high ſpirits, and very glad of the opportunity of leaving England and peace.

Orders are ſent to Woolwich for a train of artillery to be got ready with all expedition to be ſhipped with the troops deſtined for Boſton.

A Council was ſummoned to meet this day at St. James's, after the levee was over, when, it is ſaid, the intelligence which was lately received from Madrid, was taken into conſideration.

It is ſaid an attempt has been made to break the power of the minority, by detaching from the party a noble Duke, who, it is ſaid, has been offered the cuſtody of the Privy Seal.

Feb. 10. Lord S——— the other night in a Debate aſſured the Houſe, that after the various ſervices in the Mediterranean, Weſt-Indies, Leeward Iſlands, and North-America, the naval force for home protection would conſiſt of 17 men of war of the line, beſides frigates, 7200 ſeamen, and 800 marines; that after the Peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1748, our whole naval eſtabliſhment did not exceed that now reſerved for the Channel alone, 8000 ſeamen, including marines, being only voted; and that he would pledge himſelf to anſwer all the demands, and co-operate with the intentions of Adminiſtration, with only an augmentation of 2000 men. He added further on the ſame head, that we had a fleet ſuperior to any the combined force of France and Spain could fit out; that our ſhips were all clean, well provided, rigged, and ready to proceed to ſea on a few days notice; and that we had a ſupply of ſeaſoned timber in our yards equal to three years conſumption.

The Petition of the Hoſiers of Nottingham, which was preſented to the Houſe of Commons on Wedneſday laſt, ſets forth, "That the Petitioners, with great humility, approach the natural Guardians of all that is valuable to them, and beg leave to repreſent the impending ruin of the trade and commerce of the ſaid flouriſhing town and neighbourhood; that the produce of the manufactories under their direction, has hitherto, in a very great proportion, been exported to the American Colonies, and on the demand from thence depends the employment of many thouſands of their ingenious and induſtrious artificers. The entire ceſſation of this important trade has not only ſhut up in their warehouſes a great part of their property, in different ſorts of goods provided for the American market alone, but obliges them daily to diſmiſs from employment their dependent workmen, who have no reſource but in the exerciſe of that trade. Every day will add to the number, from the uttter inability of the Petitioners to proceed in the accumulation of an uſeleſs ſtock, and a ſhort time muſt conſign great part of the moſt uſeful, but moſt neceſſitous Members of their Community, to abſolute idleneſs, and all its dreadful train of evils. Diſtreſſed in themſelves, they have no hopes of adminiſtring that relief to their wants, which, in every ordinary exigence, Humanity has prompted them to; and, if not prevented by the timely interpoſition of Parliament, they ſee no poſſibility of repelling that poverty, diſtreſs and ruin, in which the ſaid Town and neighbourhood muſt be ſoon involved, whatever be the fate of the kingdom at large. Abhorring the thought of ſtimulating the diſſenſions of this nation, and urged only by ſober important truth, intereſting in its extenſive operation to every individual, they humbly recur to the wiſdom of Parliament in this their alarming ſituation; truſting that the faithful depoſitaries of the Peoples Welfare, will find ſome temperate and honourable means of conciliating the differences of the Britiſh Empire, which will revive the hopes of the Manufacturer, and enable him to call back into the arms of induſtry the poor diſtreſſed Artificer."

The Merchants, &c. of Whitehaven, trading to America, have forwarded a Petition to Sir James Lowther, and Henry Fletcher, Eſq; in order to be preſented to Parliament.

Feb. 11. We hear that a great General Officer's refuſing to undertake the reduction of the Boſtonians to obedience, without the aid of ſo large a body of forces as 20,000 men, was only a feint to get off the appointment, he having privately declared, no command ſhould tempt him to meet thoſe men in hoſtility, whom he had for ſuch a number of years lived with on the greateſt terms of friendſhip and honourable confederacy.

It is rumoured that certain great and popular men, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in behalf of their country on the other ſide of the Atlantic, were at a conſultation in the P. C. found guilty of ———, and orders to take them into cuſtody were immediately iſſued.

As ſoon as the above tranſaction was known, ſome of the friends of freedom diſpatched a meſſenger to apprize the patriots of their impending danger.

Feb. 14. Yeſterday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when the Town Clerk acquainted the Court that he had waited on Lord Chatham at Hayes, agreeable to their order on Friday laſt, with the following reſolution.

Reſolved, That the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham for having offered to the Houſe of Lords a plan for conciliating the differences which unfortunately ſubſiſt between the mother country and the colonies, alſo to all thoſe Noblemen who ſupported the ſame.

His Lordſhip was pleaſed to return the following anſwer, which was ordered to be entered on the city book.

"Lord Chatham deſires the favour of Mr. Town Clerk to offer to my Lord Mayor, the Alderman and Commons, in Common Council aſſembled, his moſt reſpectful and grateful acknowledgments for the ſignal honour they have been pleaſed to confer on the mere diſcharge of his duty, in a moment of impending calamity. Under deep impreſſions of former marks of favourable conſtruction of his conduct, during the evil hour of a dangerous foreign war, he now deems himſelf too fortunate, to find his efforts for preventing the ruin and horror of a civil war approved, honoured and ſtrengthened by the great corporate body of the kingdom." (Authentic copy.)

The thanks of the merchants, traders and manufacturers of Birmingham, concerned in the trade to America, have been tranſmitted to Mr. Edmund Burke in a letter, of which the following is an authentic copy.

To EDMUND BURKE, ESQUIRE,

SIR, *Birmingham, Feb.* 8, 1775.

THE merchants and manufacturers who have had a principal ſhare of the American trade from this town and neighbourhood, beg your acceptance, through our hands, of their warmeſt acknowledgments for your liberal ſupport of our petition to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, wherein are ſtated the evils we already feel, and the greater we have yet to apprehend from a continued ſtagnation of ſo important a branch of our commerce as that with North-America.

At the ſame time we alſo unite in expreſſing our particular thanks for the motion you was pleaſed to make for an enquiry into the manner of both the late petitions from the town of Birmingham having been obtained, an enquiry which could ſcarcely have failed to give ſome uſeful intelligence, and to have fully juſtified our application to Parliament at ſo critical a juncture.

We cannot wonder, Sir, that defamation ſhould have made its appearance on ſuch an occaſion as this, which is the notorious evidence of a weak cauſe, and whoſe miſ-

chiefs we are perſuaded will be as tranſient as its efforts have been intemperate.

We only take the liberty, therefore, of adding our ſincere wiſhes, that you may long fill your diſtinguiſhed place in the Britiſh Senate, and that your perſevering endeavours to preſerve the rights of the ſubject, to maintain the proſperity of our commerce, and to ſecure the tranquility of this extenſive empire, may meet with a ſucceſs adequate to the patriotic zeal with which they are animated. Being with the greateſt regard, Sir, your much obliged, and moſt obedient ſervants,

S. Freeth, J. Twigg, W. Ruſſell, R. Rabone, J. Wilkinſon, J. Kettle, J. Richards, J. Smith, W. Welch, J. Rickards, J. Startin, G. Ruſſell, J. Welch, J. Bingham, J. Walford. (Authentic copy)

Feb. 16. *Advices juſt received from Holland mention, that the Dutch ſtockholders are ſo much alarmed at the incertitude of events, which the American meaſures may occaſion in our national credit, that they are about to give orders for ſelling out of the Engliſh funds. Private letters from Switzerland convey information of a ſimilar nature.*

Thurſday morning a conſiderable number of men were draughted from the three regiments of guards, and ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for America immediately.

Feb. 19. *By ſome private letters which arrived a few days ſince at the office of one of the Secretaries of State, from ſeveral of the ſea port towns in Spain, information was brought that the greateſt warlike preparations are carrying on with the utmoſt ſecrecy and diſpatch.*

Feb. 22. At a Court of Common Council held yeſterday at Guildhall (after the matters to be objected to in the Maſſachuſetts-Bay Bill were referred to a Committee, who are to make their report to-morrow at another Court of Common Council to be then holden) the following reſolutions were come to.

Reſolved, that the meaſures of Adminiſtration, reſpecting our fellow ſubjects in America, adopted by the late Parliament, appear to this Court in the higheſt degree dangerous and alarming, and demand our moſt ſerious attention.

Reſolved, That as the opinion of this Court hath already been very fully and particularly declared againſt an act of the late Parliament, intituled, An act for the making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec in North-America; we think it equally our duty to bear teſtimony alſo againſt four other acts of the ſaid Parliament, which we eſteem highly injurious to our fellow-ſubjects in America, viz. An Act for the better regulating the government of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay; alſo an act for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the caſes of perſons queſtioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the law, or for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and alſo an act to diſcontinue the landing and diſcharging &c. of goods, wares, and merchandizes at the town and in the harbour of Boſton; and alſo an act intituled, an act for providing ſuitable quarters for officers and ſoldiers in his Majeſty's ſervice in North-America; they appearing to this Court to be not only contrary to many of the fundamental principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, and moſt eſſential right of the ſubject, but alſo apparently inconſiſtent with natural juſtice and equity; and we are therefore of opinion, that our fellow ſubjects the Americans are juſtified in every conſtitutional oppoſition to the ſaid acts.

The friends of government among the merchants conſider Lord North's conciliatory plan in a very diſagreeable light, not on account of any advantage it really gives up in favour of the Americans, becauſe there is no conceſſion made without the Americans acknowledging the power of the Mother Country, and ſubmitting the money they raiſe to her diſpoſal, but on the account of the effect that ſuch a diſpoſition at home will have in America. Thus whatever is done from principles of prudence and moderation will be conſtrued to ariſe from cowardice and timidity, and the real friends of government in America will have to lament the inſtability and fluctuating ſtate of our proceedings at home, as they had before when the ſtamp-act was repealed.

Yeſterday morning the two Secretaries of State waited on his Majeſty with ſome diſpatches of importance, which were received expreſs on Monday night from Admiral Mann, Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean.

We are told, that the conciliatory meaſures adopted by the Miniſter, have been occaſioned by ſome diſcoveries lately made relative to the latent deſigns of the French Cabinet.

The 19th Regiment of Foot is ordered to march from Edinburgh, for Dumfries, the beginning of March next, to embark for Ireland, to ſupply the place of the Troops ordered for Boſton. The 33d and 46th Regiments of Infantry are ordered up to Dublin, to replace the 35th and 49th, who are under orders for America.

Yeſterday the Chairman of the Committee appointed to determine the Briſtol Election, reported to the Houſe of Commons, that the two ſitting Members, Meſſrs. Cruger and Burke, had been duly elected.

The Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty have given notice at the Victualling-Office, that proviſions will be wanting for ſome capital ſhips of war which are fitting out at Portſmouth and Plymouth, to be ready by the middle of April.

The ſhip Betſey, Capt. Dyſart, arrived at Liverpool from Virginia, was, on the firſt inſtant, at ſea, ſtruck with lightning, which took the fore-maſt, and deſcended downwards on the deck, taking ſome ſplinters out of the fore-maſt, burning two of the ſhrowds, and knocking the bell out of the gallows, then entered the ſteerage at the companion-door, and running forwards between decks, made its way out at the ſtar-board bow, ſtarting off three or four planks, ſeveral feet in length, juſt above the water's edge. One man, who happened to be in the fore-top, was killed, and no ſigns of any thing belonging to him to be ſeen afterwards, except a check handkerchief, which was found hanging to the rigging; ſeveral more of the crew were much hurt in the ſteerage, but recovered again.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 19.

Extract of a Letter from London, February 13.

Take care of Traitors in Philadelphia, viz. ——————

as well as —————— in New-York.

"The determination of the enſuing Congreſs will be final and deciſive. They cannot have too many lights nor too mature deliberation to guide them.—The united wiſdom of our country will beſt judge whether any relaxation can be made in their petition of rights, and whether they can afford to purchaſe ſuch a confirmation as my Lord Chatham's bill propoſes, by a perpetual revenue of 300,000l. ſterling per annum; ſuch is the ſum which he expects. I am of opinion that nothing will move the King and his Miniſters, but abſolute ſubmiſſion, or a ſucceſsful reſiſtance. But an offer from you of ſuch a contribution to the relief of this country from its debt, would diſarm them of their only popular argument, and therefore arreſt the fatal meaſures by which they mean to eſtabliſh arbitrary government over us. If it will be practicable I think it would be eligible; our forefathers purchaſed their undoubted rights in Magna Charta, by the gift of a ſum of money to the King, and I think we need not bluſh to follow ſo great an example.

"I do believe the Miniſtry do not wiſh any ſuch propoſition, becauſe they do not deſire an accommodation; but if we muſt draw the ſword, let us do it with as much apparent reluctance and juſtice on our ſide as poſſible;—this will be hanging a mill-ſtone around the enemy's neck, which muſt ſooner or later draw them down to deſtruction.

"It is not expected that you will reſiſt, at leaſt the Miniſtry affect to believe ſo, and they aſſure themſelves of the defection of New-York. I think it my duty to inform, that there is a report here, and it comes through miniſterial channels, that —————— is in correſpondence with the Miniſtry; from this they pretend to derive information of what you have not thought proper to publiſh; among other things, Lord Sandwich aſſerted in the Houſe of Lords, That the Congreſs came to a reſolution to conſider of a plan of ſubmiſſion and conciliation, and next day ordered the reſolution to be expunged. From this he argued your intention to throw off all dependency on this country, and that when your preſent demands were gratified you would frame others, till you had annihilated the authority of Parliament. You will uſe this information touching ——————, with that delicacy which the ſuſpicion of ſo diſhonourable and wicked a conduct requires, at the ſame time guarding againſt the dangerous conſequences of it to the public cauſe, ſhould it be true. If I can get any further intelligence concerning him you ſhall have it.

"Whatever meaſures you reſolve upon will, I am ſatisfied, be well weighed, and meaſured by your ability to execute them; for it is on a belief that you cannot hold out under your non-import and non-export agreement, and a total ſtop put to your commerce by the Britiſh navy, that our enemies build all their hopes of reducing you to a ſpeedy and entire ſubmiſſion. I am fully ſatisfied that one year's faithful obſervation of your agreements, and ſacrifice of your trade, will compel the juſtice you demand, and eſtabliſh your rights for ever. It is impoſſible for me to believe that reſources can be wanting, or ſpirit to ſearch for them, when the prize is ſo great and important.

"War is determined on---you ſhould be prepared to meet it with ſucceſs, or ſubmit at once, and be ſlaves."

Extract of another letter of the ſame date.

"The Miniſtry, as might be expected, carry every meaſure they chuſe to propoſe, though not without ſome oppoſition. The papers will give you ſome idea of the debates in the Houſe of Lords, on the motion for concurring with the Commons in their addreſs. The petition of the Merchants to the Lords has been treated with neglect and contempt. A petition to the King is preparing as their laſt effort, but no hopes of preſent ſucceſs can be expected."

A number of families are moving themſelves, and their moſt valuable effects, from the town of Boſton into the country, in conſequence of the late advices from England.

John Sullivan, and John Langdon, Eſquires, Delegates for the province of New-Hampſhire, arrived at New-York laſt Wedneſday afternoon, on their way to the Grand Continental Congreſs, to be held in this city on the 10th of next month.

Committee Chamber, April 17, 1775.

WHEREAS it is now under the Conſideration of the Committee, to ſuſpend all Trade and Intercourſe with ſuch Colonies as have not acceded to the Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs, the Committee therefore have thought it proper to apprize their Fellow-citizens of this matter, that they govern themſelves accordingly, and avoid entering into any Engagements with reſpect to ſuch Colonies, from which they may be ſubjected to great Inconveniences hereafter.

By Order of the Committee,

JONATHAN B. SMITH, *Secretary.*

The Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet on Thurſday Evening, at 4 o'Clock.

Laſt Thurſday was married Dr. THOMAS PARKE, to the amiable and accompliſhed Miſs RACHAEL PEMBERTON, Daughter of JAMES PEMBERTON, Eſq; of this City.

At Burlington, Mr. RICHARD S. SMITH, jun. to the amiable Miſs BURLING.

Arrived from this Port. Captains Barry and Shroudy, at Briſtol; Hunter, George, and Torans, at Londonderry; Fearis, at Graveſend; Lyle, at Falmouth; Keith, at Newry; M'Culloch, at Belfaſt; and Captain Oſborne, at Dover.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Ship Molly, J. Mullett, from St. Kitts. Brig Broker, G. Giffin, and Brig Nancy, J. Martin, Hiſpaniola. Brig Lovely Laſs, W. Caſtle, Sloop King Fiſher, J. Strange, Brig Kitty, J. M'Fetrick, Schooner Hetty, A. Dyer, and -------- --------, J. Hunn, Jamaica. Ship Jamiſon and Peggy, J. Aitkin, St. Ubes. Ship Sally, J. Oſman, Ship Philadelphia, J. Winning, and Brig Two Friends, P. Bruſtar, Liſbon. Brig Ranger, B. Dunn, Sloop Diſcovery, N. Hyman, Sloop Sally, W. Bray, Schooner Sally, R. Goodwin, and Sloop Francis, D. Sebaſtone, N. Carolina. Sloop George, R. Juſtice, Schooner Polly, A. Joyne, Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Schooner Brothers, S. Holt, and Schooner Lively, S. Nuttle, Virginia. Brig Nancy and Molly, R. Bethell, Miſſiſippi. Brig Princeſs, N. Anthoine, Jerſey. Brig Sea Nymph, J. Blewer, and Brig Jenny, W. Workman, S. Carolina. Sloop Mermaid, S. Nowell, Piſcataqua.

Outwards. Brig Sea Nymph, J. Blewer, and Brig Jenny, W. Workman, S. Carolina. Sloop Thomas, E. Cogſhall, Virginia. Snow Venus, G. Atkinſon, Falmouth.

Cleared. Brig John and Richard, D. Wilkinſon, to Barbados. Brig Mary, J. Taylor, and Ship Joſeph, J. Crew, Newfoundland. Sloop New-York Packet, R. Albertſon, and Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, N. Carolina.

TO-MORROW, at One o'Clock,

At Footman and Jeyes's Vendue-ſtore,

WILL begin the SALE of

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FRESH GOODS.

Amongſt which are

A VARIETY of printed Calicoes, Linens, and Cottons; coarſe, middling, and fine 7/8 and yard wide Iriſh Linens; Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Cotton Hollands, Ginghams, Fuſtians, Dimothies, Stuffs, Linen and Cotton Checks, Silk Gauzes, Worſted and Silk Breeches Patterns, Ribbons, Dutch Lace, ſuperfine Cloths, Marſeilles Quilting, &c. &c. ‖tw.

Beſt FLORENCE OIL, in Cheſts,

AND A FEW HUNDRED WEIGHT OF

ENGLISH CHEESE,

TO BE SOLD BY

SAMUEL YOUNG,

A few Doors below the DRAWBRIDGE.

*** The MEMBERS of the ST. GEORGE's SOCIETY are deſired to attend their annual Meeting, at the City Tavern, on Monday, the 24th Inſtant. Buſineſs to begin at One—Dinner to be on the Table at Three o'Clock.

RICHARD PETERS, jun. Secretary.

¶¶ The MEMBERS of "The SOCIETY of Engliſhmen and Sons of Engliſhmen, eſtabliſhed at Philadelphia, for the Advice and Aſſiſtance of Engliſhmen in Diſtreſs," are requeſted to attend their annual Meeting, on Monday, the 24th Inſtant, at Carpenter's-Hall, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

WILLIAM THORNE, Secretary.

N. B. Several Members to be ballotted for, and a Propoſal for amending the Articles to be conſidered.

Two and an Half per Cent. Diſcount.

THE Subſcriber having on Hand, at his Manufactory, in Arch-ſtreet, a conſiderable Stock of SPERMACETI CANDLES, equal in Quality to any imported, he will diſpoſe of them by the Box, at the ſame Rate New-England Candles are ſold for; and as he has no Commiſſion to pay for Sales, he will in future make the above Deduction in Favour of his Cuſtomers.

He hath alſo for Sale, Spermaceti Oil, Muſcovado Sugar, and new Rice; and an Iron Screw, 4 Inches diameter.

RICHARD WELLS.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a Servant Man, a Taylor by Trade, a very good Workman, and has 3 Years to ſerve. Alſo a Servant Woman, who has near 3 Years to ſerve. Enquire of JOHN MARTIN, next Door to the Indian-Queen, in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia. §

WANTED

AT the American Manufactory, in Market-ſtreet, the Corner of Ninth-ſtreet, A Quantity of Wool, Cotton, Flax and Hemp, where a Number of Flax-Dreſſers and Spinners may meet with Employment.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th day of April inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Thomas Nevill, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Pine-ſtreet, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fifth ſtreet, between Spruce and Pine-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 180 feet; bounded by ground of Philemon Dickinſon, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 9l. currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Michael Derry; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th day of April inſt. at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Greenwich-ſtreet, between Moyamenſing and Glouceſter-point roads, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in front 40 feet, and in depth 220 feet; bounded by ground of ----- Flower, and Mary Wharton's ground; late the eſtate of Matthias Garrett; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 2d day of May next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and kitchen, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, in the City of Philadelphia, containing in front 31 feet, and in depth 97 feet; bounded by ground of Joſeph Saunders, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 75l. per annum; late the eſtate of James Haldane; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 11th day of May next, on the premiſes, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, that commodious and well ſituated INN, commonly called the Jolly-Poſt, with the appurtenances, together with about 45 acres of land thereunto belonging; ſituate on the weſterly ſide of the Briſtol road, in the townſhip of Oxford; bounded by lands of Dan Briſtow, and others; late the eſtate of Joſeph Thornhill; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

THAT well known and compleat Merchant Mill, ſituate on Frankford Creek, 5 miles from Philadelphia, with two water wheels, two pair of ſtones, one burrs the other Colegnes. Alſo a large well finiſhed Dwelling-houſe, Cooper's ſhop, barn, ſtables, ſmoke-houſe, and a well improved garden. The mill has the advantage of a water-carriage to and from it. Likewiſe 50 acres of land, part whereof meadow, with two tenements thereon; the whole being in good repair; late the eſtate of William Aſhbridge, deceaſed. The premiſes may be entered on immediately. For terms, apply to ELIZABETH ASHBRIDGE, Adminiſtratrix; ROBERT FLETCHER, MOSES SHEPHERD, of Abington, Adminiſtrators; or JOHN BROWN, of Philadelphia.

N. B. All thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcribers in Abington. §

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown townſhip, Glouceſter county, The following perſons, viz. WILLIAM FAR, an Engliſhman, about 22 years of age, a thick ſet fellow, about 6 feet high, wears his hair combed back over his forehead; wore a black cloth coat, a light coloured veſt, old leather breeches, brown ſtockings, new ſhoes. The other an Engliſh lad, named JAMES BRYANT, aged 17 years, a ſmart lad; wore a light cloth coloured jacket, leather breeches, brown ſtockings, new ſhoes, and an old beaver hat. It is ſuppoſed they took with them a ſmall market Boat, with a white bottom, and her ſides painted of a rediſh colour. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to take them off.

April 16, 1775. ¶ BENJAMIN VANLEER.

Lancaſter Goal, April 11, 1775.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, a certain Neal M'Donald, aged about 26 years, pock-pitted and freckled; had on, when committed, a light blue coat, blue breeches, old red jacket, white ſtockings, old ſhoes, without buckles, and a Highland bonnet; he ſays he is a ſervant to Mr. Maddox, living on Rock-Creek, near George-Town, Frederick County, Maryland. His Maſter is deſired to come or ſend, in three weeks from the date hereof, for ſaid ſervant, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will then be diſcharged on paying his fees, by

† GEORGE EBERLY, *Goaler.*

Cheſter, April 19, 1775.

WHEREAS Mary Moore, on the 15th day of February laſt, obtained three notes of me the ſubſcriber, the firſt for Five Pounds, payable on the 15th day of May next, the other two for Eight Pounds Ten Shillings each, one payable on the 15th day of February, 1776, the other on the 15th day of May, 1777, to the beſt of my memory; and as I never received any conſideration for ſaid notes, but have been greatly impoſed upon, theſe are therefore to notify and forbid any perſon or perſons whatſoever, to accept or take an aſſignment or endorſement of the above notes, or any one of them, for I will pay no part of them until compelled by law. WILLIAM WALTER. ¶

AS *ABRAHAM USHER* intends ſhortly for Europe, all Perſons indebted to him, by Bond, Note or Book Debt, are requeſted to pay off their reſpective Balances; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt him, are deſired to ſend in their Accounts.

N. B. *Uſher* and *Henry* have on Hand ſundry Dry Goods, which they will ſell low for Caſh, or ſhort Credit.

The SPEECH of the LORD-MAYOR on the Motion of Lord North for an Addreſs to his Majeſty againſt the Americans.

Mr. SPEAKER,

THE buſineſs now before the houſe reſpecting America is of as great importance as was ever debated in Parliament. It comprehends almoſt every queſtion relative to the common rights of mankind, almoſt every queſtion of policy and legiſlation. I do not mean to enter into ſo vaſt, ſo well trodden a field. I will confine myſelf to the buſineſs before us. The addreſs now reported from the committee of the whole houſe appears to me unfounded, raſh and ſanguinary, and moſt unjuſtly to draw the ſword againſt America; but before adminiſtration are ſuffered to plunge this nation into the horrors of a civil war, before they are permitted to force Engliſhmen to ſheathe their ſwords in the bowels of their fellow-ſubjects, I hope this houſe will ſeriouſly weigh the original ground and cauſe of this unhappy diſpute, and in time reflect whether juſtice is on our ſide. The aſſumed right of taxation without the conſent of the ſubject is plainly the cauſe of the preſent quarrel. Have we, Sir, any right to tax the Americans? That is the queſtion. The fundamental laws of human nature, and principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, are equally repugnant to the claim. The very idea of property excludes the right of another's taking any thing from me without my conſent, otherwiſe I cannot call it my own. What property have I in what another perſon can ſeize at his pleaſure? If we can tax the Americans without their conſent, they have no property, nothing which they can call their own; we might take their all. The words "liberty and property," ſo dear to an Engliſhman, ſo pleaſing in our ears, would become mockery and inſult to an American. The laws of ſociety are profeſſedly calculated to ſecure the property of each individual, of every ſubject of the ſtate. The great principles of the conſtitution under which we live, likewiſe clearly determined this point. All ſubſidies to the crown are grants from the commons, free gifts from the people. Their full conſent is always expreſſed in the grant. Much has been ſaid of the palatines of Cheſter, and the principality of Wales, and the period of their taxation; but, Sir, there is a more remarkable caſe in point, which alone would determine the queſtion. If any gentlemen will ſearch the records in the tower, they will find that the town of Calais in France, when it belonged to the imperial crown of theſe realms, was not taxed till it ſent repreſentatives to Parliament. Two Burgeſſes from Calais actually ſat and voted in this houſe. Then, and not till then, was Calais taxed. The writ of Chancery, and the return to it, in the reign of Edward VI. with the names of the Burgeſſes, are ſtill annexed. I faithfully gave them to the public from atteſted copies.

But, Sir, it will be ſaid, is America then to enjoy the protection of Great-Britain, and to contribute nothing towards the ſupport of that very ſtate, which has ſo long given it protection and ſecurity, which has nurſed it up to its preſent greatneſs?—The Americans themſelves have given the fulleſt anſwer to this objection in a manner not to be controverted, by their conduct through a long ſeries of years, and by the moſt explicit declarations. Equally in words and actions of the moſt unequivocal nature, they have demonſtrated their love, their ardor, their ſtrong filial piety towards the mother country. They have always appeared ready not only to contribute towards the expences of their own government, but likewiſe to the wants and the neceſſities of this ſtate, although perhaps they may not be overfond of all the proud expenſive trapings of royalty. In the two laſt wars they far exceeded the cold line of prudence. With the moſt liberal hearts they gave you almoſt their all, and they fought gallantly by your ſide with equal valour againſt our and their enemy, againſt the common enemy of mankind, the ambitious and faithleſs French, whom we now fear and flatter. Our journals, Sir, will bear witneſs to the grateful ſenſe we had of the important ſervices of the Americans, and the great ſums we voted to be repaid them, for what they expended in their ſpirited expeditions, which they carried through with equal courage and conduct, ſometimes without the leaſt knowledge or participation on our part, will demonſtrate the warm affection of their hearts to this country. But, Sir, the whole was the gift of freemen and fellow-ſubjects, who feel that they are, and know that they have a right to be as free as ourſelves. What is their language now, when you are planning their deſtruction, when you are declaring them rebels? In the late petition of the General Congreſs to the King, they declare "they are ready and willing, as they ever have been, when conſtitutionally required, to demonſtrate their loyalty to his Majeſty, by exerting their moſt ſtrenuous efforts in granting ſupplies and raiſing forces." This is the unamimous reſolution of a Congreſs, compoſed of deputies from the ſeveral colonies of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and the two Carolinas. I have heard, Sir, of a plan of accommodation, which I believe would reconcile all differences. But, alas! Sir, it did not come from any ſervant of the Crown. It comes from the noble Lord of whom this country has the moſt eſſential obligations, and is ſo much indebted for its late ſplendour and glory. It is to aſſemble another Congreſs in the ſpring, under the authority of the Parliament of Great-Britain; the Deputies of the ſeveral colonies to meet together, and to be jointly empowered to regulate the various quotas to be paid by each province, to the general treaſury of the whole empire. I would in addition to that plan propoſe, that a regulation ſimilar to what actually takes place with reſpect to Scotland to be adopted as to America. The proportion of each colony might be ſettled according to the land-tax in England at one, two, or more ſhillings in the pound.—I am not deep politician enough to know what the proportions ſhould be of each province, and they will vary greatly in half a century, but I ſpeak of their quota being always to be regulated according to the land-tax of this country. The very flouriſhing colonies of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Virginia and South-Carolina, for inſtance, ſhould contribute more, the ſmaller and poorer colonies of New-Hampſhire and New-Jerſey leſs; but, Sir, I inſiſt not a ſingle ſhilling can be taken without their conſent; and after this day's debate, ſhould the addreſs be carried, I greatly fear every idea of a reconciliation will be utterly impracticable.

The Americans, Sir, have of late both within-doors and without been treated with the greateſt injuſtice, and even a wanton degree of cruelty. An honourable gentleman has juſt told us that they complain of the *navigation act*, and inſiſt on its repeal. We have authentic evidence to the contrary. In theſe reſolutions of the Congreſs, they repeatedly deſire to be put only on the footing they were *at the cloſe of the late war*, "as to the ſyſtem of ſtatutes and regulations;" nor among the various acts, of which they deſire the repeal, do they once mention either the *navigation* or the *declaratory act*. It is ſaid likewiſe, they wiſh to throw off the ſupremacy of this country. Many expreſs reſolutions, both of the General Congreſs, and the Provincial Congreſſes, are the fulleſt evidence of the ſenſe which the Americans entertain of their obedience and duty to this country. They are too numerous to be quoted. Their full claim, as ſtated by themſelves, is ſo well worded, I beg to read it to the Houſe from their petition to the King. *We aſk but for Peace, Liberty and Safety.* Surely, Sir, no requeſt was ever more reaſonable, no claim better founded. *We wiſh not a diminution of the prerogative, nor do we ſolicit a grant of any new right in our favour. Your royal authority over us, and our connection with Great-Britain, we ſhall always carefully and zealouſly endeavour to ſupport and maintain;* while Adminiſtration are endeavouring to tear aſunder thoſe ties, which have ſo long and happily bound us together.

The addreſs, Sir, mentions the particular province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay as in a ſtate of actual rebellion, and the other provinces are conſidered as aiding and abetting them. Much has been ſaid by ſome learned gentlemen to involve them in all the conſequences of a declared rebellion, and to encourage our officers and troops to act againſt them as againſt rebels. Whether the preſent ſtate is that of rebellion, or of a fit and proper reſiſtance to unlawful acts of power, to our attempts to rob them of their property and liberties, as they imagine, I do not determine. This I know, a ſucceſsful reſiſtance is a *Revolution*, not a *Rebellion*. Who can tell, Sir, whether in conſequence of this very day's violent and mad Addreſs to his Majeſty, the ſcabbard may not be thrown away by them as well as by us, and ſhould ſucceſs attend them, whether in a few years the Americans may not celebrate the glorious æra of 1775, as we do that of 1688? Succeſs crowned the generous efforts of our forefathers for freedom, elſe they had died on the ſcaffold as traitors and rebels, and the period of our hiſtory, which does us the moſt honor, would have been deemed a *Rebellion* againſt lawful authority, not a reſiſtance authoriſed by all the laws of God and man, not the expulſion of a tyrant.

The policy, Sir, of this meaſure, I can no more comprehend, than I can acknowledge the juſtice of it. Is your force adequate to the attempt? I am ſatisfied it is not. What are your armies, and how are they to be recruited? Do you recollect that the ſingle province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay has at this moment above 30,000 men, well trained and diſciplined, and can bring near 90,000 into the field? They will do it, when they are fighting for their liberties. You will not be able to conquer and keep even that ſingle province. The noble Lord propoſes only 10,000 of our troops to be there, including the four regiments now going from Ireland, and he acknowledges very truly that the army cannot enforce the late acts of Parliament. Why then is it ſent? Boſton indeed you may lay in aſhes, or it may be made a ſtrong garriſon, but the province will be loſt to you. Boſton will be like Gibraltar. You will hold in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, as you do in Spain, a ſingle town, the whole country in the power and poſſeſſion of the enemy. Your fleets and armies may keep a few towns on the coaſt, for ſome at leaſt, Boſton, New-York, St. Auguſtine. The vaſt continent of America will be loſt to you. A few forteſſes on the coaſt and ſome ſea-ports only you will keep, all the back ſettlements will be independent of you, and will thrive in the rapid progreſſion of your violences and unjuſt exactions on the towns. The antient ſtory of the Carthagenian hide will be verified as to you. Where you tread it will be kept down, but it will riſe the more in all the other ports. Where your fleets and armies are ſtationed, the poſſeſſion will be yours, but all the reſt will be loſt. I fear from this day in the great ſcale of empire you will decline, and the Americans will riſe to independence, to power, to all the greatneſs of the moſt renowned ſtates, for they build on the ſolid baſis of public liberty.

Sir, this addreſs is founded in injuſtice and cruelty. It is equally contrary to the ſound maxims of true policy, and to the unerring rule of natural right. The Americans will defend their property and their liberties with the ſpirit of freemen, with the ſpirit I hope we ſhould. They will ſooner declare themſelves independent, and riſk every conſequence of ſuch a conteſt, than ſubmit to the yoke which adminiſtration is preparing for them. An addreſs of ſo ſanguinary a nature cannot fail of driving them to deſpair. They will ſee that you are preparing not only to draw the ſword, but to burn the ſcabbard. You are declaring them rebels. Every idea of a reconciliation will vaniſh. They will purſue the moſt vigorous meaſures in their own defence. The whole continent will be diſmembered from Great-Britain, and *the wide arch of the raiſed empire fall.* But I hope the juſt vengeance of the people will overtake the authors of theſe pernicious counſels, and the loſs of the firſt province to the empire be ſpeedily followed by the loſs of the heads of thoſe miniſters who adviſed theſe wicked and fatal meaſures.

The Famous ENGLISH DRAY HORSE
COLOSSUS,

WILL cover Mares at the Stable of John Dickinſon, in the Town of Salem, Weſt Jerſey, at *Thirty Shillings* Caſh the Seaſon, and *Forty Shillings* Credit, until the Firſt of January next. He is a beautiful dark Bay, well marked, riſing 4 Years old, and is allowed to be the largeſt at that Age of any Horſe imported into America; he is an excellent Horſe for a Draft, and goes very light, fleet and gay under the Saddle, with great Spirits and Eaſe to the Rider. As he is likely to be very advantageous in enlarging the Breed of Horſes (which are ſo much under Size) I flatter myſelf the Public will embrace ſo favourable an Opportunity for the Welfare and Advantage of their Country. Good Paſturage at 2s. 6d. per Week, and proper Attendance provided by DAVID HENRY. §

Eaſt-Caln, Cheſter County, April 10, 1775.

ALL perſons that have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of THOMAS HARTT, late of Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, are deſired to bring them in that they may be paid; and thoſe that are any ways indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to MARY HARTT, Executrix. †

April 13, 1775.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Cheſter, Burlington county, Weſt New-Jerſey, on the 10th inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Nathaniel Anſter*, about 32 years of age, of a ſwarthy complexion, ſandy hair; had on, when he ran away, a cloth coloured jacket, claret coloured under ditto, new buckſkin breeches, hemp linen ſhirt, half-worn beaver hat, grey ſtockings, half-worn neats-leather ſhoes, with one plated buckle the other pewter. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, with all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN CHAMBERS. ¶

RUN away, on the 20th of February laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Carliſle, an indented ſervant man, country born, named John Lane, about 25 years of age, five feet nine inches high, fair complexion with brown hair; had on a half worn hat, bound round with black binding, a blue ſurtout coat, lined in the back with black linen, a ſpotted ſwanſkin jacket, leather breeches, blue ſtockings, ſtrong ſhoes, newly ſoaled, his buckles not fellows, hath been uſed to drive a team, and is very fond of ſtrong drink, is a great rogue, and will be very likely to change his cloaths if he hath an opportunity. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by STEPHEN DUNCAN. ¶

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,
In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, hath for ſale,

A FEW dry GOODS, conſiſting of yard wide hair cloths, fit for houſe entries and malſters uſe, Engliſh bed ticking, white and brown Ruſſia drilling, fine white Ruſſia ſheeting, cotton checks and ſtripes, printed calicoes and cottons, among which are beautiful two red bed furniture, black paduaſoy and mantuas of good colours, ſilk handkerchiefs, calimancoes, dorſetteens, fine long broad and clear lawns, long broad lawns, red and blue printed handkerchiefs, Leghorn hats, wool cards, braſs candleſticks, japanned quart tin mugs, bar lead, Engliſh quills, and letter paper, &c.

Alſo a few hogſheads and quarter caſks of Madeira wine, Jamaica ſpirits, muſcovado ſugar in barrels, pepper, alſpice, cloves and mace, French indigo, braziletto and logwood, allom, new chocolate, and old coffee, &c. &c. 4 W.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1775.

THE partnerſhip of CONYNGHAM and NESBITT being expired, all thoſe indebted to them are deſired to make immediate payment to Conyngham, Neſbitt, and Company, who have for ſale, Jamaica ſpirit, Weſt-India rum, muſcovado ſugars, of beſt quality, coffee, piemento, window glaſs, and Madeira wine, by the pipe. 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, of about 180 acres of LAND, in Hamilton townſhip, Cumberland county, 150 miles from Philadelphia, and 70 from Baltimore; there is a new log houſe on it, and about 20 acres cleared, 6 whereof are good meadow, and about one half of the whole tract is good meadow-ground, or good hemp land; the whole lying on a creek.---- Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to ARTHUR NESMITH, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county; the title is indiſputable, and the payments will be eaſy. ¶

THE MEMBERS of the PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY COMPANY are deſired to obſerve, That purſuant to the Charter and Laws of the ſaid Company, the Annual Election for Directors and a Treaſurer, for the Year enſuing, will be held at the Library Room, on Monday, the firſt day of May next, between the Hours of Three and Six in the Afternoon.

The Treaſurer will attend at the Time and Place abovementioned, to receive the yearly Payments.

By Order of the Directors,
¶ ANDREW ROBESON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Fourth-Month 4, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of MICHAEL CRYDER, of this City, to meet the ſubſcribers, at the Old Ferry-houſe, kept by John Hyder, on the firſt day of Fifth-month next, at 6 o' clock in the evening, in order to receive their dividends of ſaid inſolvent's eſtate. JOHN MILNOR, THOMAS HOUGH, and JOHN BALDWIN, Aſſignees. §

Philadelphia, March 28, 1775.

BY Virtue of an Order of Orphans Court, held at Philadelphia, on Friday, the 28th Day of April next, will be expoſed to ſale by public Vendue, on the Premiſes, A certain Meſſuage, Plantation, and Tract of LAND, ſituate in Whitpain Townſhip, in the County of Philadelphia; bounded by Lands of John Bell, Iſaac Ellis, ---- Fitzwater, ---- Robinſon, John Reeſe, and others; late the Eſtate of Charles Jolley, Eſq; deceaſed; containing in the Whole about 214 Acres. The Sale to begin about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

§ CATHARINE JOLLEY, Adminiſtratrix.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from Mount Royal Forge, near Baltimore-Town, two convict ſervant men, viz. Thomas Rogers, *born in England, and ſpeaks in that dialect; he is about 30 years of age, a luſty well made fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, pitted with the ſmall-pox, and has a remarkable large ſcar on his throat; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, old ozenbrigs ſhirt, white twill'd frize jacket and breeches, trimmed with metal buttons, old blue great coat, much too ſhort for him, coarſe ſpeckled yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes and buckles; wears ſhort black hair, and had a large double riveted iron collar on.* Robert Collens, *a well ſet fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, born in England, and ſpeaks in that dialect, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has a red beard, wears ſhort ſandy hair, can write a tolerable good hand; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, cotton jacket and breeches, two ozenbrigs ſhirts, one check ditto, coarſe yarn ſtockings, country ſhoes with large nails in the heels, and had an iron collar about his neck; but it is probable they will both change their dreſs, as it is thought they have Three or Four Pounds in caſh with them. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have, if taken in the county,* Fifty Shillings *for each or either of them, and if out of the province* Five Pounds *for each or either of them, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by*

March 3, 1775. ‖6w. JAMES FRANKLIN.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS *John Frederick Brentlinger*, charged upon oath with committing a Burglary in the town of Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland, did, on the night of the 22d of this month, break the goal of ſaid county, and made his eſcape out of the ſame: Now I hereby offer the above reward of Ten Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, to be paid to any perſon or perſons who will, in 6 months from the date hereof, lodge him in any of his Majeſty's goals in this province, that he may be proſecuted for the ſame. Said *Brentlinger* is by trade a barber, about 25 years old, has ſhort black hair, and ſmooth faced; had on a blue coat, ſcarlet jacket, and blue breeches, at the time of his eſcape; he ſpeaks tolerable Engliſh, conſidering his being a Dutchman. And whereas there is reaſon to ſuſpect that ſome perſons have been concerned with ſaid *Brentlinger* in breaking open ſaid goal; now I hereby alſo offer the further reward of Five Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, for each and every perſon that has been concerned in breaking ſaid goal, to be paid upon conviction, by WILLIAM COOKE, Sheriff.

Sunbury, March 28, 1775. ¶

Eaſt-Whiteland, Cheſter County, April 13, 1775.

WAS taken in the poſſeſſion of a perſon who calls himſelf *John Reidenbacker* (convicted for horſe-ſtealing) a ſmall ſized BAY MARE, heavy with foal. The owner (if any) is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold in three weeks from this date, for charges, by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW. ‡

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April 26, 1775. NUMB. 2418.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

WILLIAM BARRELL

Hath for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, imported by himſelf, in the Jamaica and other the laſt fall veſſels from Europe, which he will diſpoſe of, wholeſale and retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms, at his ſtore the northeaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia; *Among which Goods are the following uſeful and neceſſary ARTICLES, viz.*

DOUBLE fold Ruſſia ſheetings, ravens duck, ticklenburgs and ozenbrigs, dowlaſſes, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings, 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide low priced Iriſh linens, 10 nail, 3-4 and 7-8 linen checks, 3-4, 7-8, yard, and yard 3-8 cotton checks, 3-4 bed ticking, bed bunts and Flanders ticks, French cotton ſtripes for mens trowſers, cotton hollands and linen ſtripes, Turkey ſtripes for ſaddle cloths, &c. brown ſileſias, 6, 7, 8 and 10-4 diaper and damaſk table cloths, 3-4 napkening diaper, huckaback and Ruſſia towelling, a great variety of cotton and calicoe furniture patterns, a neat aſſortment of calicoes, cottons and chintzes, a variety of India calicoes, Marſeilles quilting, 10, 11 and 12-4 cotton counterpaines, flowered yard wide drawboys, plain and corded dimities, Dutch cord, plain and figured velvets and velverets, coloured and white corduroys and cordurets, a variety of fuſtians, jeans and jeanets, coloured and black ſattinets, denims and laſtings, a beautiful aſſortment of half ell figured jeanets, a few jeanet ſhapes for waiſtcoats, beſt India nankeens, ſilk damaſcus, lorettoes and ſattinets, paduaſoys and ducapes, ſtriped and plain luteſtrings, plain and changeable mantuas, hair grazets, black, white, blue and cloth coloured ſattins and half ſattins, black, white, crimſon, green, blue and cloth coloured ſattins and peelongs, figured and plain, ſarſnets and perſians, a large aſſortment of ribbons, ſilk ferritings, Dutch, blond, bone, trolly and Flanders lace, ſilk breeches pieces, ſorted colours, ſilk, thread, cotton and worſted hoſe, mens and womens ſilk gloves and mitts, ſuperfine, ſecond and low priced broadcloths, with ſuitable trimmings, ſuperfine and ſecond kerſeymeers, of various faſhionable colours, with ſuitable trimmings, an aſſortment of bloſſom and other coloured wiltons, moreens and grograms, camblets and cambiettees, maſquerades, brilliants and dorſettees, crapes, bombazeens and poplins, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, ruſſels and calimancoes, durants and tammies, rattinets and ſhaloons, hair and worſted pluſhes, with a few pair of very fine 10 and 11-4 roſe blankets.

ALSO---T. Crowley's No. 3 ſteel, ſheathing and other nails, London made glue, knives and forks, piſtol cap and cutteaus, Barlow and other penknives, plated, ſteel, yellow and white metal ſhoe buckles, plated, laquered, Duncombe and other metal buttons, an aſſortment of pins, playing cards, writing paper, Dutch quills, red and black patent cake ink, of Holman's ink powder, ſealing wax, &c. &c. &c. Together with an aſſortment of ſilver and pinchbeck WATCHES.

A general Aſſortment of Spring Goods,

TO BE SOLD, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, by

JOHN SMITH,

Two doors below CHESTNUT-STREET, in SECOND-STREET, FOR CASH ONLY, viz

OZENBRIGS, brown and white Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, ¼, ⅞, yard wide, and yard ⅞ linen and cotton checks, ſtriped ticken, fuſtians, jeans, ſuperfine ½ ell jeanets, Italian and Dutch cord, Marſeilles quilting, yard wide dimothies, corderoy, India nankeens, ſaggathies, Wiltons, ſtriped hollands, ſuperfine breeches patterns, 7-qr. 8-qr. 9-qr. and 10-qr. diaper and damaſk table cloths, cotton counterpanes, yard wide and 6-qr. book jacconet and common muſlins and humhums, ⅞ and yard cambricks and lawns, fine Iriſh hollands, mens and womens cotton and thread ſtockings, ſuperfine and middling broadcloths, rattinets, ſhaloons, durants, ruſſels, calimancoes, grazets, hairbines, crapes, and brilliants; a neat aſſortment of chintzes, calicoes, cottons, and printed linens.

Thoſe perſons whoſe accounts are become due, are requeſted to make payment. 6 W.

ALL perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of THOMAS MULLAN, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to be ſettled; and all that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to ROBERT MULLAN, Adminiſtrator.

Said *Robert Mullan* continues the buſineſs of Tavern keeper, at that beautiful ſituated houſe lately occupied by his father *Thomas Mullan*, where he intends to keep a conſtant ſupply of the beſt genuine liquors of all kinds, and good attendance; as the ſeaſon is coming for Ladies and Gentlemen to make parties, to amuſe themſelves in the country, he will be always ready to provide dinners, ſuppers, coffee, &c. at the ſhorteſt notice, there being plenty of rock fiſh, ſhad and perch caught near the houſe, and as Schuylkill fiſh are preferred to any others by people of taſte, he can always procure them juſt taken; he has a very fine perſpective glaſs, with a great number of very elegant views, conſiſting of the grandeſt palaces, gardens, cities, public and private buildings in Europe, &c. which Ladies and Gentlemen may agreeably amuſe themſelves with while their coffee, &c. is preparing; thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen that pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on his moſt grateful acknowledgments.

Enquiry after *Jacob Schenckel.*

THE ſaid *Jacob Schenckel* is a native of Faraldorf, in the Canton of Zurich, in Switzerland; he is a butcher by trade, and came from Holland to Philadelphia twenty years ago. The ſhip in which he was to go to America with his family being not ready to ſail, he went home again to finiſh ſome neceſſary buſineſs. On his ſecond arrival in Holland, his children were gone to Nova-Scotia, and he obliged to go in another veſſel to Philadelphia. Now his children having heard nothing of him ſince that time, his daughter *Elizabeth* particularly deſires to know where he is, if he is alive. She is married to one *John Rudolph Smith*, a butcher in Quebec. If therefore this comes to the knowledge of ſaid *Jacob Schenckel*, he is requeſted to acquaint his ſaid daughter and ſon-in-law with the place of his abode by a letter, to be directed to *John Rudolph Smith, Butcher, in Quebec.* ‡

THE Heirs of WILLIAM HYATT, of New-Caſtle county, deceaſed, are deſired to call on the ſubſcriber, living near the Trap, in ſaid county, to receive their dividends or ſhares of the valuation of the lands of ſaid deceaſed, which has been appraiſed by freeholders, and adjudged to the ſubſcriber by the Juſtices of the Orphans Court in ſaid county, agreeable to the acts of General Aſſembly of the government of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, in ſuch caſe made and provided.

April 18, 1775. ‡ WILLIAM MOODY.

To be SOLD at public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, in Philadelphia, on the 16th day of May next, if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale,

A VALUABLE tract of unimproved LAND in the townſhip of Blockley, between 6 and 7 miles from the city; the ſoil appears to be good, having great plenty of black oak, hickory, cheſtnut, and other timber; there are two ſtreams of water upon it, whereon might be erected a fulling-mill, or other water works; the public road from Philadelphia to Haverford and Newtown paſſes through it; it has the advantage of a good ſpring, and ſome meadow may be made.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed reſpecting the title and terms of ſale, by applying to ANDREW ALLEN, Eſq; in Philadelphia. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, and 30 Acres of LAND, pleaſantly ſituated on the River Delaware, two Miles above the City of Burlington, and adjoining Drury Wake, Eſquire. There is an Orchard of good Fruit on the Place, and a Shad Fiſhery before the Door. For Terms, apply to

‡ RICHARD SMITH, in Burlington.

A Pair of handſome Bay HORSES,

Young, and well broke to a Carriage,

TO BE SOLD,

Enquire of *Benjamin Davids*, at the George-Tavern. ¶

Entertainment for Man and Horſe,

By ANTHONY FORTUNE,

At the HORSE & GROOM in Shippen-ſtreet,

The ſecond Houſe from the Corner of Third-ſtreet, near the NEW-MARKET.

N. B. Convenient Graſs Lots for Horſes committed to his Care. ¶

New-Caſtle, April 19, 1775.

On the 11th day of May next will be expoſed to ſale, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

TWO lots or pieces of land, at Chriſtiana Bridge, on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana Creek, one of which is now in the tenure of Hannah Lewden, and James Read.

And on the 12th day of the ſame month will be ſold by public vendue, a piece or parcel of cripple, ſituate in New-Caſtle Hundred, about one mile from the town of New-Caſtle, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Ann Clay, and others, containing 20 acres, being part of the real eſtate of John Eves, deceaſed. Attendance will be given at the houſe of James Read, at Chriſtiana Bridge, and Robert Bail, in New-Caſtle, on ſaid day, by John Lewden, Adminiſtrator of ſaid deceaſed, or his Attorney.

By order of the Orphans Court,

RICHARD M'WILLIAM, Clerk.

N. B. The land at Chriſtiana Bridge may be divided into ſeveral lots, ſuitable for landing places, ſtore houſes, &c. ¶

At the Requeſt of a Number of the Inhabitants,

DR. M'GINNIS, *Surgeon-Dentiſt,*

Will be at Carliſle on the Firſt of May,

WHERE he may be conſulted in all diſorders of the teeth, gums, ſockets, ulcers, cancers, fungous, fiſtulas, ſuppurations and inflammations in the gums, not the gums only are afflicted by theſe diſorders, but alſo the teeth, jaw, head, &c.

Thoſe who have had the misfortune of loſing their teeth have now an opportunity of having natural or artificial fixed in or grafted on the ſtumps, from a ſingle tooth to a compleat ſet.---If the ſound teeth be ever ſo black, he will make them as white as ever they were, without giving the leaſt pain; he prevents them from rotting, and thoſe that are decayed from getting worſe; he extracts teeth and ſtumps with great eaſe and ſafety.

His antiſcorbutic dentifrice has proved beyond all contradiction to be the moſt efficacious ever offered to the public for preſerving the teeth, gums, and ſweet breath, and effectually eradicates the ſcurvy, be it ever ſo bad, and reſtores the gums to their priſtine ſtate; a few days continuance will cure the tooth-ach, and prevent its return. Price 6s. with proper directions in print.

N. B. On his way to Philadelphia, he will attend a week at York-town, and a week at Lancaſter.------His grateful acknowledgments are due to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Talbot, Dorcheſter, Somerſet and Wiſter counties, in Maryland, for their paſt favours, and hopes, by the experience they have had, to merit their further encouragement, when he attends among them next June or July. ¶7s6

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Farmenagh townſhip, Cumberland county, on the 12th of November, 1774, a black roan MARE, 5 years old, about 14 hands and an half high, branded A. P. on the off ſhoulder and buttock, has a ſcar on the point of her off ſhoulder, her mane hangs to the near ſide, paces and trots well, and has good courage. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ NATHANIEL HART.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, on the firſt day of this inſtant April, from the ſubſcriber, living near Bethlehem, Northampton county, a Negroe man, named George Lux, but commonly known by the name of Chubb or Chubby, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, ſtout, active and well made, can ſhave and bleed well; took with him a caſe of ſpring lancets, he was ſeen in ſeveral parts of New-Jerſey, had a forged paſs, ſaid he was free, and was going to New-York, from thence to London; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth upper, and a ſpotted ſwanſkin double breaſted under jacket, without ſleeves, a white linen ſhirt, leather breeches, white yarn ſtockings, good ſhoes, with ſilver buckles in them, and a half-worn caſtor hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals in America, or in the work-houſe in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, paid by JAMES CRUIKSHANK. ¶

Farmenagh townſhip, Cumberland county, April 13, 1775.

THESE are to forewarn all perſons from buying or taking an aſſignment of three certain Obligation Bonds, under the hand and ſeal of me the ſubſcriber, each Bond conditioned for the payment of Fifty Pounds, lawful money, to a certain JOHN BONER, the firſt payable on the 1ſt day of November next enſuing the date hereof, the ſecond on the 1ſt day of November 1776, and the third on the 1ſt day of November 1777, as the ſubſcriber intends to diſpute the payments of the above recited bonds by law. ‡ GEORGE AMENT.

To the PUBLIC.

I FIND in Meſſieurs Bradford's Journal, No. 1687, "A plan of an union of the ſeveral colonies, &c. "propoſed by Benjamin Franklin, Eſq; and unanimouſly agreed to by all the Commiſſioners of the "ſeveral colonies, met, by order of the Crown, at Albany, in July, 1754," with the following introduction.

"The following plan bears *ſo ſtrong a reſemblance* to "*that introduced into the late Congreſs by a Delegate from "this province*, AS HIS OWN, that I cannot but think it "right to *take the child* from its *putative*, and reſtore it "to its *real parents*. Had it been produced, as undoubtedly it ought to have been, as perfect and compleat as "this, it is poſſible it would have met with a more favourable reception; but this perhaps would not have "ſo entirely correſponded with the views of this gentleman, as it would have *leſſened his title to it*, and rendered "his claim to be *more doubtful* or *liable to detection*."

Having peruſed this introduction, I ſlightly ran my eye over the plan, expecting to find, after it, ſome ſtrictures proving the *alledged* "*ſtrong reſemblance*" between it and the one propoſed in the late Congreſs—but not a remark followed; the reader is left to believe the ſimilitude upon the futile and falſe aſſeveration of an anonymous ſcribbler. This is a practice of late grown too common with a number of men, who mean to miſlead and deceive, and have not even the appearance of facts or arguments to ſupport that deception. It certainly calls for a public reprehenſion, becauſe whenever it is done it is an inſult offered to the public, an affront to the underſtandings of men of ſenſe and integrity, and, could the authors be known, they muſt become the objects of public contempt.

The *plan propoſed in the late Congreſs*, tho' offered to their conſideration with the moſt beneficent intentions towards America, has unfortunately produced very miſchievous effects with ſome folks. It has given them infinite anxiety, diſguſt and diſtreſs. Why the *mere propoſal* of a plan of union between the ſubjects of the ſame ſtate in order to the eſtabliſhment of a permanent harmony between them, and to prevent the dreadful effects of a civil war, ſhould produce theſe effects, is difficult to determine, unleſs it be becauſe the plan is ſo replete with American liberty, and conſequently ſo oppoſite to their frantic ſcheme of independency, and yet founded on ſuch ſolid principles, that they know not what to do with it. It was declared in Congreſs, by more than one of the Delegates, that it was "big with deſtruction to the colonies," and one of them undertook at a future day to prove it ſo. But near ſix months have elapſed, and it is not done. We are told, No. 1683, that it is "*idle, dangerous, whimſical* and *miniſterial*." Such are the opprobrious epithets which theſe angry gentlemen have beſtowed upon it; but the public is not favoured with a ſingle argument to prove it deſerving of any of them. The merits of the plan remain uncanvaſſed and unſullied but by their abuſe, ſupported by their defamatory aſſertions only. And ſuch is the inconſiſtency of human conduct, when it becomes ſubſervient to bad deſigns, that we ever find it, like the winds, perpetually changing from point to point, until it blows oppoſite blaſts, and incurs the moſt palpable contradictions. Thus the enemies to this plan, finding their attempts to perſwade the public by their poſitive aſſertions, to believe that it was ſomething *very wicked and inconſiſtent* with the true intereſt of America, unwillingly glide into an *acknowledgment of its merit*. For this ſame plan, which not long ſince was announced *idle, dangerous, whimſical* and *miniſterial*, is now of a ſudden become, inſtead of an "*idle* and *whimſical* plan," the *real child of a truly worthy great man, and one of the firſt philoſophers of the preſent age*. Inſtead of being "dangerous to America," it is the child of the *warmeſt, wiſeſt* and *moſt zealous of the friends of America*. And inſtead of being *miniſterial*, it is the act of a gentleman the moſt *antiminiſterial* of any one living. And we are further told, in the ſame Journal, that it was not inſerted in the journal of the laſt Congreſs, becauſe it would "be diſgracing their records." Yet now we find that it bears a "ſtrong reſemblance" to a plan "*unanimouſly* agreed to by *all the Commiſſioners* of the *ſeveral colonies* met at Albany in 1754," and conſequently entered upon their *records*, as worthy of the *attention of all America*. Such are the ſtrange, capricious and inconſiſtent conduct of men, who have reſolved to deſert the paths of truth and candor.

And, as if truth and the convictions of reaſon were too powerful to be longer ſuppreſſed, it is at laſt confeſſed in the introduction, that had the plan of 1774 "been produced as perfect and compleat as the one of 1754, it would have met with a more favourable reception." Here again is a full acknowledgment that the former has not deſerved the abuſe which has been caſt upon it; and that it only required to be more "perfect and compleat" to entitle it to a favourable reception. It is a juſt obſervation of a great lawyer and a ſtateſman, "Nihil ſimul et ſemel inceptum et perfectum eſt;" that there is ſcarce any thing of human invention which is at firſt perfect. It may be concluded, without derogating from the merit of the great man who propoſed it, that the plan of 1754 was, when propoſed, in this ſtate; and that it did not aſſume its preſent form, until it had been canvaſſed by, and received the alterations and amendments of, the collected wiſdom of the Governors and Delegates of the ſeveral colonies. Had the laſt Congreſs acted the ſame candid and impartial part, agreeable to their firſt reſolution, the laſt plan might have been made equally perfect. If it contained the great *outlines* of a rational ſyſtem of union between Great-Britain and the Colonies, it was their indiſpenſable duty to furniſh the materials wanting to finiſh the work *within*, and to complete the ſuperſtructure. And it is yet the duty of the pretended Patriots, who are waſting pen, ink and paper with their calumnies, to point out its defects, and propoſe the proper alterations and re-

[*For the Remainder, ſee the fourth Page.*]

By the Captains Shroudy and Barry, arrived here from Briſtol, we have the following Advices, viz.

FLORENCE, February 18.

ON Tueſday laſt Cardinal Braſchi was unanimouſly elected Pope. He was born at Ceſena, near Ravenna, in the Romagna; is 58 years of age; was created Cardinal by the late Pope in the year 1773; and ſoon after appointed Treaſurer of the Apoſtolic Chamber.—He has now aſſumed the name of Pius VI. *Lond. Gaz.*

Dreſden, Feb. 7. There has not for a century paſt been ſuch cold weather in Sileſia as was felt here the 21ſt and 22d of January, on which days it was four degrees and a half colder than in 1709. All trade was ſtopped, and ſeveral ſoldiers were frozen to death in their centry boxes.

Moſcow, Jan. 23. On Saturday laſt, the 21ſt inſt. the rebel Pugatcheff, and four of his accomplices, were executed according to their ſentences. Pugatcheff and his principal aſſociate, named Perſilieff, were beheaded; the other three were hanged; 18 were knouted and ſent to Siberia, amongſt whom was an Officer who had been inſtrumental in fomenting the rebellion. As ſoon as Pugatcheff was brought upon the ſcaffold, the detail of his crimes and his condemnation were twice deliberately read; he acknowledged the juſtice of his ſentence, and declared to the people in a ſhort ſpeech, that he was not the perſon he had given himſelf out to be, but that he was a Don Coſſack, by name Pugatcheff. His head is fixed on an iron ſpike over a wheel, on which his body and Perſilieff's are placed; and his limbs are expoſed in four different parts of the town, where they are to remain till to-morrow.

War-Office, Feb. 24. It is his Majeſty's pleaſure, that all officers abſent from regiments in North-America, do join their reſpective corps without delay, thoſe only excepted, who are ordered on duty in this kingdom, or in Ireland.

Edinburgh, Feb. 28. On Friday evening an expreſs arrived, countermanding the troops that were ordered for Ireland, as the regiments in Ireland that were to go to America have received contrary orders.

LONDON.

Feb. 16. Orders are given from the War-Office, for the Lord Lieutenants of every County in England to give in Accounts of the ſtate and condition of the Militia, as well Officers as private Men.

Not a Commiſſion has been lately beſtowed either at the War-Office or the Admiralty for the American ſervice, but to perſons whoſe opinions with reſpect to the Oppoſition of the Colonies have been firſt very ſcrupulouſly canvaſſed.

Feb. 18. At a very numerous meeting of independent merchants and traders of the city of London yeſterday at the London Tavern, it was unanimouſly agreed to contribute to the relief of the Americans. A ſubſcription was opened, and in leſs than half an hour 15,000l. were ſubſcribed.

Feb. 23. The Houſe was remarkably full yeſterday by three o'clock, and no ſtrangers were admitted; even Peers ſons were excluded. The firſt buſineſs was a petition from Nottingham, complaining of the ſtagnation of trade from the ſuſpenſion of American orders, and praying relief. A motion was made by Col. Howe, who preſented the petition, for referring it to the committee for the American papers, which produced a ſhort, but warm debate, Sir George Saville and Mr. Burke being the principal Speakers; however it was at length ſent to the ſame committee as the petition of the London Merchants, &c. by ſome ludicrouſly called the Coventry committee.

About a quarter paſt four the Lord Mayor got up in his place, and moved that the proceedings of the 17th of February, 1769, might be read, which being done, ſome other extracts which his Lordſhip called for were likewiſe read. He then moved, that the reſolution of the 17th of February 1769, which declares, "That John Wilkes, Eſq; having been in this preſent ſeſſion of parliament expelled this Houſe, *was and is incapable* of being elected a member to ſerve in this parliament," be expunged from the Journals of this Houſe, as ſubverſive of the rights of the whole body of electors of this kingdom. Mr. Serjeant Glynn ſeconded the motion, when a general debate enſued, in which Lord North, the Lord Mayor, the Hon. Charles Fox, Col. Fitzroy, Sir George Saville, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, Col. Barre, Mr. Burke, Mr. Wallace, the two Mr. Grenvilles, Mr. Onſlow, Capt. Luttrell, Mr. Serjeant Adair, Lord Stanley, Mr. St. John, Mr. Van, Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, and ſeveral others, were ſpeakers. Several who ſpoke roſe more than once. The queſtion was repeatedly attempted to be put, but as often prevented by new ſpeakers riſing. A little after twelve the queſtion was put, and the Houſe divided, when the numbers were, For the motion, 171, Againſt it, 239.

Yeſterday a meeting of the North-American merchants was held at the King's-Arms Tavern, Cornhill, when a new petition to the H. of Commons on the preſent critical ſituation of American affairs, was propoſed, read, agreed to, and was preſented this day at noon,

Feb. 25. The Lords yeſterday heard counſel in part on a cauſe, wherein Mr. Tudor was Appellant, and Mr. Sampſon Reſpondent. In the midſt of the pleadings the counſel were ordered to withdraw at the deſire of Lord Effingham, who complained to the Houſe of and produced a pamphlet, intituled "The preſent criſis with reſpect to America conſidered," publiſhed by T. Becket. His Lordſhip pronounced it a ſeditious libel, and a daring inſult on the King, and acquainted the Houſe that he was in Sweden when the revolution happened, which made the preſent King abſolute, and declared that he looked upon the author of this pamphlet as a man, who had the like baſe deſigns in view. He moved that the Houſe would come to the following reſolutions, which being read, were unanimouſly conſented to, viz. That the ſaid pamphlet is a falſe, malicious, and dangerous libel, ſubverſive of the principles of the glorious revolution, to which we owe our preſent invaluable conſtitution, and of the rights of the people; or words to that effect. That one of the pamphlets be burnt by the common hangman in Old Palace-yard, on the 6th of March in the afternoon; and another at the Royal Exchange, the Sheriffs of London attending, on the 7th of March. That theſe reſolutions be communicated to the Houſe of Commons on Monday next, at a conference, and that the concurrence of that Houſe be deſired. The offenſive doctrines in the ſaid pamphlet are, that taxes, according to our conſtitution, are not voluntary contributions of the people; that if the Commons refuſe to grant the annual ſubſidies, the King, who is the executive power, may legally raiſe them without their conſent. He may do the ſame if the nation is threatened or invaded by a foreign enemy, as neceſſity muſt govern upon theſe occaſions, and the ſafety of the nation muſt not depend on a majority of the Commons, who, for private views or caprice, refuſe to grant the aids for the ſupport of government, &c. The falſity of theſe pernicious tenets Lord Effingham obſerved, had been ſeverely felt by two of our Kings, and if the author was not noticed and puniſhed, people out of doors would be apt to conclude, that his Majeſty and the Miniſtry countenanced ſuch writings.

This day the Sheriffs of London preſented a petition to the Houſe of Commons from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, againſt the bill for reſtraining the commerce, and prohibiting the fiſhery of the New-England provinces, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The 22d, 40th, 44th, and 45th regiments (which have been for ſome time talked of to embark next for America) have received orders for immediate embarkation, which makes the preſent reinforcement to conſiſt of one regiment of dragoons, and ſeven of infantry.

We are aſſured from undoubted authority, that the three Major Generals, and the troops, both horſe and foot, that are deſtined for America, are to embark with all poſſible expedition.

A private letter from Madrid has the following article: "The Engliſh Ambaſſador is treated here by the Spaniards with great contempt, on what account is not known, he has, however, deſired to be recalled, being greatly diſpleaſed at his uneaſy ſituation. It is therefore expected that a war will break out very ſoon between England and Spain; and what confirms this conjecture is, that the greateſt preparations are making for war in all the ſea ports in this kingdom."

Advice has juſt been received from Bruſſels that the Government is repairing and augmenting the fortifications of ſuch towns as are already in a tolerable poſture of defence; and are otherwiſe induſtrious, as if they were upon the eve of a declaration of war.

Letters from Sileſia inform, that there will be three large camps this year, one of them in Sileſia, but whether merely to exerciſe the troops, or for any other more important object, is not known.

If France does not mean an immediate war with England, ſhe meditates a more ſerious blow, by ſuccouring America againſt her natural friend.

The ſpirited behaviour of the people of Jamaica has thrown an univerſal conſternation over the Court.

We are informed that the Attorney General is ordered to proſecute the Members of the Conſtitutional Club for ſubſcribing 100l. to the relief of the Boſtonians, when both Houſes of Parliament have declared that a Rebellion is ſubſiſting in the Province.

Feb. 27. The favourite title given to a Great Perſonage by all the jacobites and tories, all the deſerters of liberty, all the retainers of power, all the expectants of adminiſtration, &c. is, the prerogative K—.

Saturday four of the Serjeants who ſet out the week before laſt to raiſe men for the army, returned to the War-office, and delivered in their beating-up warrants to the Secretary at War; and the ſame day the rendezvous at Wapping were ſhut up.

Feb. 28. Private letters from New-York, brought by a packet arrived this day, mention, that the Aſſembly there have proteſted againſt the reſolutions of the Congreſs, have begged the protection of Government, and are determined to trade as uſual.—This proteſt was carried by a majority of only one vote.

If credit may be given to recent letters from Hamburgh, a ſcheme of poiſoning was lately diſcovered at a certain Northern Court, which had like to have been attended with the moſt fatal conſequences.

March 1. This day the Houſe met a little after two o'clock, and expedited a deal of private buſineſs. At three o'clock the Houſe went into a Committee on the bill for reſtraining the commerce, and prohibiting the New-England Provinces from fiſhing on the banks of Newfoundland. A ſtrong oppoſition was expected on the part of the minority; but the field was left to the Adminiſtration entirely clear; not a ſyllable being offered by way either of amendment or reprobation. The victors, however, deigned to make a few alterations, or what they were pleaſed to call amendments, and the bill was ordered to be reported on Monday.

Orders, it is ſaid, are ſent to Portſmouth for the men of war deſigned to ſail for Boſton, to be ready at Spithead by the 12th inſtant, by which time three Generals will be ready to embark with their troops.

A letter from Vienna has the following paſſage: "According to a late and certain treaty (but kept very ſecret) Sweden has engaged, for a large ſum of money, to ſupply France conſtantly with ſhips for her navy."

The Troops deſtined for America are now on their March for the Sea-Ports, where the Tranſport Veſſels are ready prepared to receive them, but we hear that they are in hourly Expectation of Orders to countermand this diſagreeable Expedition.

March 2. It is ſaid to be a fact, that the Premier would reſign, if a ſingle individual could be met with ſo hardy as to ſtand in his ſhoes at the preſent juncture.

A great and illuſtrious Lady is ſaid to be ſo much alarmed at the preſent Criſis of Affairs, as to exert her utmoſt intereſt and eloquence in favour of lenity, juſtice, and a happy accommodation.

Tueſday night ſome diſpatches from America were received by expreſs at Lord Dartmouth's office, which were brought by the Rebecca, Capt. Saunder, from New-York.

March 7. We hear from good authority, that it is intended to put the refractory colonies under military government, and to grant eſpecial charters and privileges to thoſe of them that are obedient.

It is reported that the miniſtry have received ſome accounts of a very alarming nature from the Britiſh Miniſter at Verſailles, of the deſigns of that Court, in conjunction with the Court of Madrid.

Yeſterday Number 3 of a periodical paper, called the Criſis, and a Pamphlet with the ſame title, containing Thoughts on American affairs, were burnt by the Common Hangman, at Weſtminſter-hall-gate, purſuant to an unanimous order of the Houſe of Lords and Commons. As ſoon as the condemned papers were burnt, a man threw into the fire the "Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament to his Majeſty, declaring the Boſtonians in actual rebellion;" likewiſe the Addreſs of the Biſhops and Clergy aſſembled in Convocation. The Sheriffs were much hiſſed for attending, and the populace diverted themſelves with throwing the fire at each other.

And this day, at twelve o'clock, the Sheriffs attended at the Royal Exchange for the above purpoſe; but as ſoon as the fire was lighted, it was put out, and dead dogs and cats thrown at the officers; a fire was then made in Cornhill, and the executioner did his duty. Sheriff Hart was wounded in the wriſt, and Sheriff Plomer in the breaſt with a brick-bat; Mr. Gates, the City Marſhal was diſmounted, and with much difficulty ſaved his life.

March 8. A number of perſons are now employed in Ireland, in making carriages for the artillery of that kingdom, which will be ready for any ſervice in a ſhort time. There are many conjectures in conſequence of theſe extraordinary preparations; ſome ſay Lord Harcourt has lately had certain intelligence, that the French intend making a deſcent upon Ireland, when the troops deſtined for America, are embarked; and, indeed there is ſomething very natural in ſuch a ſuſpicion, for theſe perfidious people can never have a better opportunity to execute ſuch a deſign, than when the nation is in almoſt a defenceleſs ſtate.

March 10. Deputations are ſent from hence to Boſton, to try ſeveral perſons in America.

Recruiting parties are ſent to different parts of the kingdom to raiſe a number of men, that are to be incorporated in all the regiments of foot.

Extract of a Letter from Cork, March 1.

"Moſt of the troops deſtined for America are arrived here. Both Officers and men never went upon an expedition with greater reluctance than on the preſent intended one. I ſhudder at the conſequences of being obliged to fight againſt our fellow-ſubjects."

This morning upwards of 1200 drums were ſent down the river, to be carried to the Downs, in order to be put on board the tranſports bound to America.

March 11. It is aſſured as a Fact in the city, that the Miniſtry have lately received ſome accounts from France and Spain, which have thrown them into great confuſion, not knowing what ſteps are proper to be taken in ſo critical an affair; for that France have a large body of forces ready to make a deſcent upon Ireland, as ſoon as the forces are ſent from thence to America, and that the Spaniards have a large fleet ready to attack ſome of the Weſtern Iſlands, but it is generally believed that Jamaica is their principal object.

When a humane perſon repreſented to the Miniſter, that in conſequence of theſe ſevere and violent meaſures againſt the Americans, the poor would not have bread to eat; he replied, the poer are better fed than taught, it is no matter how much they ſuffer.

It is certain that not leſs than an hundred thouſand people muſt, in a few months, be reduced to beggary by the conduct of adminiſtration againſt the colonies.

We hear from Eaſt Retford, Nottinghamſhire, that two troops of Elliot's light dragoons, quartered at that place, received orders for drafting five men out of each troop, in order to go to America. When the officers acquainted the men, that they who choſe to go might turn out, eighteen voluntarily entered themſelves, and they are to caſt lots which of them are to go.

By the Bill now depending for reſtraining the Commerce and Navigation of the American colonies, particularly their Fiſhery, after reciting the former acts, by which ſuch trade and navigation were permitted, it enacts.

THAT during the combination and diſorders which at this time prevail within the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay and New-Hampſhire, and the colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, it being unfit that the inhabitants of the ſaid provinces and colonies ſhould enjoy the ſame privileges of trade to which his Majeſty's *obedient* ſubjects are entitled, after a time to be limited, and during the continuance of this act, no merchandizes enumerated by former acts, being the manufacture of the above provinces, which are to be brought to ſome other Britiſh colony, or to Great-Britain, or any merchandize, which ſhall at that time have been imported into the ſaid province or colonies, ſhall be ſhipped from any of the ſaid provinces or colonies to any place whatſoever, other than to Great-Britain, or ſome of the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies; and that no other merchandizes whatſoever, of the manufacture of the ſaid provinces or colonies, or which ſhall at any time have been imported into the ſame, ſhall, after the ſaid limited time, be ſhipped from any of the ſaid colonies to any place whatſoever, except Great-Britain or Ireland, or the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, on forfeiture of ſhip and cargoe.

Alſo, that after a limited time, and during this act, no ſort of wines, ſalt, or any goods or commodities, whatſoever (except horſes, victuals and linen cloth, the produce and manufacture of Ireland, and goods for the victualling his Majeſty's ſhips, and for his Majeſty's forces or garriſons, or the produce of the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies) ſhall be imported on any pretence whatſoever, unleſs ſuch goods be ſhipped in Great-Britain, and carried directly from thence, upon forfeiture of goods and veſſel.

Likewiſe, that if any veſſel, not belonging to Great-Britain or Ireland, or the iſlands of Guernſey or Jerſey, ſhall be found, after the limited time, carrying on any fiſhery upon any part of North-America, or having on board materials for ſuch fiſhery, unleſs the maſter produce to the commander of any of his Majeſty's ſhips of war ſtationed for the ſuperintendance of the American fiſheries, a certificate under the hand of the Governor of the colonies of Quebec, Newfoundland, Saint John, Nova-Scotia, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Eaſt-Florida, or Weſt-Florida, ſetting forth that ſuch veſſel hath cleared out from ſome one of the ſaid colonies, and that ſhe actually belongs to his Majeſty's ſubjects, inhabitants of the ſaid colony, it ſhall be lawful for any of the commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips of war ſtationed for the protection of the fiſhery upon the coaſt of North-America, to ſeize and proſecute all ſuch veſſels, with a proviſo, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend to any veſſel belonging to the French King, which ſhall be found fiſhing, and not carrying on any illicit trade.

Theſe conſtraints to be diſcontinued, ſo ſoon as obedience to the laws ſhall be reſtored. Perſons giving falſe certificates to be declared incapable of ſerving his Majeſty, and ſubject to other pains and penalties.

BOSTON, April 17.

A letter from Taunton, dated laſt Friday, mentions, "that on the Monday before, parties of Minute Men, &c. from every town in that county, with arms and ammunition, met at Freetown early that morning, in order to take Col. Gilbert, but he had fled on board the men of war at Newport; they then divided into parties, and took 29 Tories, who had ſigned inliſtments and received arms in the Colonel's company, to join the King's troops; they alſo took 35 muſkets, 2 caſe bottles of powder, and a baſket of bullets, all which they brought to Taunton the ſame afternoon, where the priſoners were ſeparately examined, 18 of whom made ſuch humble acknowledgments of their paſt bad conduct, and ſolemn promiſes to behave better for the future, they were diſmiſſed; but the other 11 being obſtinate and inſulting, a party was ordered to carry them to Simſbury Mines; but they were ſufficiently humble before they had got 14 miles on their way thither; upon which they were brought back the next day, and after ſigning proper articles to behave better for the future, were eſcorted to Freetown.—There was upwards of 2000 men embodied there laſt Monday."

Friday laſt the Nautilus [in natural hiſtory a ſimple ſhell] arrived here from England with diſpatches for his Excellency General Gage:—In her came paſſenger the Quarter-Maſter of his Majeſty's 17th regiment of light dragoons; which, with the 35th, 49th, and 63d regiments of foot, are ſaid to be ſoon expected here.

NEW-YORK, April 24.

The Return of his Excellency Governor Tryon, for New-York, is certainly fixed for the Beginning of May,

Our Provincial Convention met here laſt Thurſday, and next Day we hear the following Gentlemen were choſen to repreſent this Province at the Continental Congreſs to be held at Philadelphia the 10th of May next, viz.

For the City and County of New-York, Philip Livingſton, James Duane, John Alſop, Francis Lewis, and John Jay, Eſqrs. Mr. Iſaac Low having refuſed to ſerve.

For King's County, Simon Boerum, Eſq;
For Suffolk County, Col. William Floyd, Eſq;
For Weſtcheſter County, Col. Lewis Morris, Eſq;
For the County of Albany, Col. P. Schuyler, Eſq;
For Dutcheſs County, Robert R. Livingſton, Eſq;
For Ulſter County, George Clinton, Eſq;
For Orange County, Henry Weſner, Eſq;

By ſeveral Letters from London, and by the different Perſons arrived from thence and Briſtol in the laſt Ships, we learn, That 7 Regiments of Foot, and one of Light Horſe, are certainly coming out to America, that many of the Tranſports had ſailed from England for different Parts of Ireland, to take in Troops there; and the Remainder of the Armament were to embark at Plymouth, &c. They were to be convoyed by 12 Frigates deſtined for Boſton, compleatly victualled for 12 Months. The Generals Mackay, Howe and Clinton, were to embark with the Troops the 12th of March.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 26.*

On Monday Evening laſt an Expreſs arrived here from New-York, by whom we have the following Advices.

Watertown, Wedneſday Morning, near 10 of the Clock.

TO all Friends of American Liberty, be it known, that this Morning before Break of Day, a Brigade conſiſting of about 1000 or 1200 Men landed at Phipps's Farm, at Cambridge, and marched to Lexington, where they found a Company of our Colony Militia in Arms, upon whom they fired without any Provocation, and killed 6 Men, and wounded 4 more. By an Expreſs from Boſton we find another Brigade are now upon their March from Boſton, ſuppoſed to be about 1000. The Bearer, Trail Biſſel, is charged to alarm the Country quite to Connecticut; and all Perſons are deſired to furniſh him with freſh Horſes, as they may be needed. I have ſpoken with ſeveral, who have ſeen the Dead and Wounded. Pray let the Delegates from this Colony to Connecticut ſee this, they know Col. Forſter, one of the Delegates. J. PALMER, one of the Committee.

A true Copy from the Original, per Order of the Committee of Correſpondence of Worceſter, April 1775.

Atteſted and forwarded by the Committees of Brookline, Norwich, New-London, Lyme, Saybrook, Killingſworth, E. Guilford, Guilford, Brandford, New-Haven.

Fairfield, Saturday, April 22, 8 o'Clock.

Since the above-written we have received the following by a Second Expreſs.

Thurſday, 3 o'Clock Afternoon,

SIR,

I am this Moment informed by an Expreſs from Woodſtock, taken from the Mouth of the Expreſs, then two of the Clock Afternoon—That the Conteſt between the firſt Brigade that marched to Concord was ſtill continuing this Morning at the Town of Lexington, to which ſaid Brigade had retreated, that another Brigade had, ſaid to be the ſecond mentioned in the Letter of this Morning, landed with a quantity of Artillery, at the Place where the firſt did. The Provincials were determined to prevent the two Brigades from joining their Strength if poſſible, and remain in great need of Succour.

N. B. The Regulars, when in Concord, burnt the Court-Houſe, took two Pieces of Cannon which they rendered uſeleſs, and began to take up Concord Bridge, on which Capt.———(who with many on both Sides were killed) made an Attack upon the King's Troops, on which they retreated to Lexington. I am,

To Col. Obadiah Johnſon, EB. WILLIAMS.
Canterbury.

P. S. Mr. M'Farlan, of Plainfield, Merchant, has juſt returned from Boſton by Way of Providence, who converſed with an Expreſs from Lexington, who further informs, that 4000 of our troops had ſurrounded the firſt Brigade abovementioned, who where on a Hill in Lexington, that the Action continued, and there were about 50 of our Men killed, and 150 of the Regulars, as near as they could determine, when the Expreſs came away; it will be expedient for every Man to go who is fit and willing.

The above is a true Copy as received per Expreſs from New-Haven, and atteſted to by the Committee of Correſpondence, from Town to Town. Atteſt. Jonathan Sturgis, Andrew Rowland, Thaddius Burr, Job Bartram. Committee.

The above was received on Sunday at 4 o'Clock by the Committee of New-York, and forwarded to Philadelphia, by ISAAC LOW, Chairman of the Committee of New-York.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, dated April 24.

"You will before now have heard the dreadful News from Boſton. It is now ſaid by a Man, arrived this Day from Rhode-Iſland, who left it Saturday Night late, that the Military has loſt 80 odd, and 40 Priſoners, with two General Officers, and the Provincials 40, and a few Priſoners, and that the Military loſt nigh as many in their Retreat."

Extract of another Letter of the ſame Date.

"I do not doubt but the intereſting News from Boſton muſt give every good and virtuous Man much Concern, that, from preſent Appearances, a Reconciliation between us and Great-Britain is at a farther Diſtance than we of late had rational Grounds to hope, ſurely this Proceeding on the Part of General Gage, is not the Olive Branch held up by Government.—Yeſterday this whole City was in a State of Alarm, every Face appeared animated with Reſentment, ſoon after the News arrived by Expreſs, many Citizens went to two Tranſports loaded with Bread, Flour, &c. for the Troops, and they were ſpeedily unloaded; the Committee met, and after diſpatching the Expreſs, conſidered of other Matters, and will no doubt be attentive to every Thing within their Power to preſerve the Peace of the Town, and Property, and all other Matters tending towards maintaining the Character of a Siſter Colony that feels for another in Diſtreſs.—Many Perſons of Influence, who have been thought inimical to the Cauſe, now come out boldly and declare their Sentiments worthy of themſelves—indeed the Difference of Sentiment has not been much, *Party-views* kept Men of Weight aſunder; it is hoped that will ſubſide more and more.—A Letter has laſt Evening been received from Newport, dated laſt Friday Evening at 7 o'Clock, which mentions the lateſt Advices received there, in Subſtance is, "That the Brigade left Boſton in Boats on Tueſday Night, landed at Watertown in the Morning, where they fired on the Minute Men; then proceeded to Concord, deſtroyed about 50 Barrels of Flour, and ſpiked up four Cannon; that on their Return they were fired upon by about 3 or 400 Men; 40 of the King's Troops fell, and about 40 more Priſoners; that the Troops retreated, and were fired upon by a large Number at Cambridge, and loſt about 40 more; about 40 of the Colony Troops were killed, and a few taken Priſoners; two Captains of the Regulars were killed; that the Troops got into Boſton; that Col. Ward had 17,000 of the Colony Troops collected near that Place; that it was propoſed to attack the General in Boſton. Col. Putnam with a very large Number from Connecticut were on their March, and others from all Parts of the Maſſachuſetts Colony, but were deſired to return, as they had already a ſufficient Number." The Writer of this Letter adds, that this Account was believed at Newport to be the moſt authentic. It is likewiſe mentioned, that Colonel Gardiner of Roxbury was killed."

Extract of a Letter from an honeſt *Member of Parliament in London, dated January 28.*

"I admire the reſolutions of your Congreſs, with the whole of their proceedings, as the greateſt productions of human virtue and wiſdom.

"The preſent Parliament is, if poſſible, more at the diſpoſal of the Miniſter than the laſt, and meaſures the moſt hoſtile to America are determined on. We ſhall in a few days come to ſome flaming reſolutions in the Houſe of Commons. More regiments are to be ſent, and ſloops of war are to block up all your harbours. They talk of you as an eaſy conqueſt, depending much on the advantage of regulars, and want of courage in Americans. I hope they will be deceived, for beſides that my love of univerſal liberty would make me intereſt myſelf in favour of all thoſe who aſſert their natural rights, I am convinced the moment America is enſlaved, Great-Britain muſt ceaſe to be a free country."

Extract of a Letter from London, Feb. 6.

"New-England is ſingled out as the peculiar object of miniſterial wrath, and if, by relaxing ſomewhat with reſpect to the other colonies, the Miniſtry think they can ſhake the preſent union, I ſhould ſuppoſe the attempt probable, though not the ſucceſs."

Extract of another Letter from the ſame place, Feb. 28.

"We learn this afternoon, with ſome ſurprize, that the Aſſembly of New-York have revolted againſt the proceedings of the Congreſs; an event which I fear bodes no good to your cauſe."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated March 3.

"Leſt you ſhould not have a true idea of Lord North's deſign in his motion, I ſend you the incloſed paper, * which gives a pretty juſt account of what he ſaid on the occaſion, and ſhows plainly it was planned to divide the Colonies as well as the friends of Liberty here; in both which I hope he will be deceived. The bill againſt the four New-England governments, of which you have had a copy, will finally paſs the Houſe of Commons this day, and is to take place the firſt day of July next. You may rely upon it, that in a few days another bill will be brought into the Houſe of Commons, to prohibit the other Colonies from any commercial intercourſe with each other, and to confine their trade in every individual article, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh Weſt-Indies only.—My beſt information tells me, that General Gage is ſtill to continue in Maſſachuſetts-Bay; ſome of the troops going from hence and Ireland are for Boſton, the others for New-York, where they have, it is ſaid, been requeſted to be ſent by D———and his band of traitors, C—,W—, C——, and W———, to aid them in ſecuring New-York for the Miniſtry: This it ſeems they have undertaken to do with military aſſiſtance.

"New-York is to be a place of arms, and proviſions are to be provided there for ſupport of the army in New-England; at the ſame time they hope, by having poſſeſſion of New-York, to prevent any aſſiſtance from Virginia, Maryland, Pennſylvania, and the other Southern Colonies, going to New-England, of which they are very apprehenſive. I hope there is virtue enough in the people of New-York to defeat this ſcheme, and that they will baniſh from their ſociety the heads, at leaſt, of the traitors, before the troops get there to back them, which cannot be ſooner than the laſt of May.

"I do not ſee occaſion to adviſe what is beſt to be done in the preſent ſituation of things, becauſe if you mean to continue Freemen, reſiſtance even to the laſt extremity muſt be made, and if with united efforts, it will in my opinion aſſuredly be ſucceſsful. If you are willing to be Slaves, you are only to ſubmit at once, and wear your chains quietly.

"I do not entertain the leaſt doubt of your perſevering in ſo noble a conteſt, and with proper application the Colony of New-York will, I think, join you heartily."

Yeſterday, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, purſuant to public Notice, there was a Meeting of near Eight Thouſand of the Inhabitants of this City, to conſider of the Meaſures to be purſued in the preſent critical Situation of the Affairs of America. The Buſineſs was opened with ſeveral eloquent and patriotic Speeches, and the Company unanimouſly agreed to *aſſociate*, for the Purpoſe of defending with ARMS their Property, Liberty and Lives, againſt all Attempts to deprive them of them.

We hear that ſimilar Aſſociations are formed in moſt of the Counties of the Province.

Captain Hanſe, from Jamaica, on the 11th inſtant, off Cape-Florida, ſpoke a Schooner, Captain Eddy, belonging to Boſton, from Montego-Bay for North-Carolina, 10 Days out, all well, and on the 18th, in Lat. 37:50, juſt off Soundings, ſpoke a Brig from North-Carolina for Rhode-Iſland, out 24 Hours, but did not learn the Maſter's Name.

We hear that 27 caſks of Barley were imported in the Brig ———, Capt. Hanſe, from Jamaica, who arrived here a few days ago, which are ordered to be returned forthwith.

* *See the firſt Page of the Poſtſcript.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Ship Aurora, J. Read, from London. Ship Elizabeth, W. Shroudy, Briſtol. Brig Fancy, T. Murdoch, St. Vincents and St. Euſtatia. Brig Kitty, J. Robinſon, Brig Bachelor, G. May, Brig Friendſhip, F. Illingworth, Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, Brig Ann, C. Davis, and Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, Jamaica. Schooner Tryal, J. Warden, St. Euſtatia. Schooner Hope, T. Forſter, N. Carolina. Schooner Lovely, J. Walſh, Halifax. Brig Rebecca, J. Shields, Antigua. Ship Molly, T. Randall, St. Ubes. Sloop Induſtry, T. Hutchings, and Sloop Betſey, R. Zuill, Bermuda. Schooner Betſey, S. Hall, Schooner Lucretia, J. Moore, and Schooner Nancy, J. Alligood, Virginia. Schooner Felicity, J. Williams, Hiſpaniola. Sloop Sally, J. M'Keever, and Brig Polly, R. Lightbody, Antigua. Brig Nancy, J. White, St. Croix.

Outwards. *Brig Nancy and Molly, R. Bethell, Miſſiſippi. Brig Lovely Laſs, W. Caſtle, Brig Kitty, J. M'Fetrick, and Brig Nancy, J. Martin, Jamaica. Brig Two Friends, P. Bruſter, London. Snow Dickinſon, J. Johnſon, Briſtol. Schooner Sally, S. Crocket, North-Carolina. Brig Ann, J. Chatham, Liſbon. Brig Kitty, J. Robinſon, Grenades. Ship Philadelphia, J. Winning, Liverpool. Brig Princeſs, N. Anthoine, Newfoundland.*

Cleared. *Brig Two Friends, P. Bruſter, to London. Brig Nancy, J. Martin, and Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, and Brig Jenny, W. Workman, S. Carolina. Sloop Thomas, E. Cogſhall, Schooner Sally, W. Bray, Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Sloop George, R. Juſtice, and Schooner Polly, A. Joyne, Virginia. Brig Suſanna, W. Nicholls, Antigua. Ship Harmony, S. Crawford, Milford. Ship Sally, S. Covell, Falmouth. Schooner Sally, R. Goodwin, Schooner Sally, S. Crocker, and Sloop Frances, D. Sebaſtone, N. Carolina. Sloop King Fiſher, J. Strange, R. Iſland. Sloop Mermaid, S. Nowell, Piſcataqua. Brig Molly, J. Mullett, St. Kitts.*

A FEW INDENTED

SERVANTS and REDEMPTIONERS,

Juſt arrived, in the Sally, Captain RUSSELL, from BRISTOL,

AMONG whom are a Blackſmith, Wheelwright, Shoemaker, Braſs-Founder, and Tanner; and a young Woman, about 14 Years of Age; whoſe Times of Service are to be DISPOSED OF by

THOMAS CLIFFORD and *SONS.*

JOHN LIND, WATCH and CLOCK-MAKER,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, and his Friends in particular, that he has opened Shop at the Corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets, in the Houſe lately occupied by Mr. Edward Duffield, Watch-maker, where he carries on the ſaid Buſineſs, in all its various Branches, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates.—He thinks it unneceſſary to enlarge on Particulars, as his Abilities are ſufficiently known in this city.

WANTED, an Apprentice to ſaid Buſineſs. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of the Weſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, that they are requeſted to meet at the Houſe of JOSEPH HAIGHT, in the City of Burlington, on Thurſday, the 11th of May next, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, to conſider of and proceed on particular Buſineſs which will be then laid before them. *By Order of the Preſident,*

April 24, 1775. § DANIEL ELLIS, Clerk.

Philadelphia, April 25, 1775.

STRAYED away, the 11th inſtant, from John Stroup, near the New-market, two black COWS, with white faces, one of them near calving, and a black HEIFER, with a white face, near a year old. Whoever ſhall take them up and bring them home, ſhall receive a reward of TWO DOLLARS, paid by JOHN STROUP. §

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in New-London township, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN KAIGHN, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pretty well made, has a down look, of a fair complexion, ſomething marked with the ſmall-pox, wears his own ſhort fair hair, is a talkative fellow, and fond of ſpirituous liquor; had on, and took with him, a light coloured home made working jacket, an old blue broadcloth coat, a waiſtcoat, with the fore part light blue, and the back deep blue cloth, a tow ſhirt and trowſers, old buff coloured pluſh breeches, ribbed worſted ſtockings, and new ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above named ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

April 24, 1775. † JOHN M'DOWELL.

As he is a pretty good ſcholar, it is likely he may forge a paſs.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the Beginning of June next,

A GENTEEL ſtone DWELLING-HOUSE, with two rooms on a floor, two ſtories high, a well of good water at the door, with about 16 acres of well improved land, part of which is a large handſome garden, well pailed in, and ſtocked with plenty of young bearing peach and pear trees, of the beſt fruit, ſituate two miles from the city of Philadelphia, and joining the Corporation Ferry, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, of which it commands a beautiful proſpect; it is a convenient place for any tradeſman or a gentleman's country ſeat. For terms and other particulars, enquire of Mr. ROBERT ARTHRUM, on the premiſes. *April 25, 1775.* §

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Thomas Dunwoody *and* Andrew Lock, *now confined in the goal of Salem county, in the Province of Weſt-Jerſey, that they be and appear before the Honourable Juſtices of the Supreme Court, held at Salem for the County of Salem, at the Court-houſe, on Thurſday the 18th day of May next, to ſhew cauſe why they ſhould not be diſcharged from their confinement, agreeable to an act of the legiſlature, entituled, An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors.* ¶

Cheſter County, April 17, 1775.

WAS committed into my cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of being runaway ſervants, the following perſons, viz. JOHN GREEN, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, full face, well ſet, browniſh hair. RICHARD SWEANAY, 23 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, thin viſage, longiſh noſe, browniſh hair, an old pluſh coat, and is lame of one arm. WILLIAM DUFF, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, darkiſh hair. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, in three weeks from the date hereof, or they will be diſcharged, on paying their fees, by

† JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, on the 29th day of March paſt, an indented ſervant man, named *Daniel Cowings*, a native of Ireland, he is a ſtout well made fellow, upwards of 40 years of age, freſh coloured, with black eyes, hair and beard, very thick legs, with a large ſore on the ſhin of the left leg, a low voice, and is thick of hearing; had on, and took with him, a blue cloth coat, ſpotted flannel waiſtcoat, good buckſkin breeches, good ſhoes, and yarn ſtockings, a light coloured ſurtout coat, and caſtor hat; calls himſelf a ditcher and threſher. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by JOHN CHAPPLE. 4 W.

That ſpacious ENGLISH DRAY HORSE,

Kept laſt ſeaſon by MARMADUKE COOPER, *in Weſt New-Jerſey, and was imported by Colonel Francis, from Lincolnſhire, in Old England, is now to cover at the ſubſcriber's, in Pennſbury townſhip, in Cheſter county, between Kennet Meeting-houſe and the Forks of Brandywine Creek, near Benjamin Taylor's mill, at* Forty Shillings *per mare for the ſeaſon, until the firſt of Auguſt next.*

THE Dray Horſe is a jet black, 17 hands and 1 inch high, 16 inches round the knee joint, and is perhaps the broadeſt horſe on the continent. The ſaid horſe is much admired for his high courage, lofty carriage, and trueneſs in drawing, and is judged the ſtrongeſt horſe in the province; and can be aſſured by proof, that he has got the moſt, likelieſt, largeſt, and ſtrongeſt colts of any horſe ever imported into the province; much more with truth might be added, but as he covered at the ſame place four ſeaſons paſt, and is ſo well known that it is needleſs to enlarge. Any perſons that pleaſe to ſend their mares, may be aſſured the beſt care ſhall be taken of them, and any that live at a diſtance may have good paſture at Two Shillings per week, by

ISAAC TAYLOR.

N. B. There is divers of the ſaid horſe's colts ſold lately from 80 to 140l. apiece, ſome of which ſeem likely to be nearly or quite as large as himſelf. §

ditions. And as none of them have been capable of offering to the public any other more perfect ſyſtem of union, this would certainly be acting the part of real friends to their country, and ſave them from the diſgrace which muſt attend the continued proofs they are exhibiting of ſome deep-laid, dark deſigns, which they do not care to unfold.

But it is further alledged, that the plan agreed in the Congreſs at Albany "bears a *ſtrong reſemblance* to that "*introduced by a Delegate from this province* into the late "Congreſs *as his own*, and that it is but right to take the "child from its *putative*, and reſtore it to its *real pa-* "*rents*." It being a matter of no importance to the public, whether the ingenious Dr. Franklin, or the Penſylvania Delegate, was the author of the laſt plan, no notice would be taken of the introduction, did not the above charge ſtrike at the honour and candour of the Delegate. But as that is the ſole deſign of it, it is hoped the public will not think it improper to have before them, what may be ſaid in vindication of his injured honour and character. A compariſon of the two plans, and a juſt repreſentation of his conduct, at the time he propoſed the laſt, will prove that this "ſtrong reſemblance" exiſts neither in the *names*, the *matter* or *ſubſtance*, of the two plans, and were they the ſame, that he had no intent to aſſume to himſelf the merit which belonged to another.

1. The plan agreed to at Albany is properly called, in its title, "*A plan of an union of the ſeveral colonies, &c.*" and the one propoſed by the Pennſylvania Delegate is, "A plan of union *between Great-Britain and the colonies.*"

2. The firſt forms a *diſtinct inferior legiſlature for the colonies*, compound of two perfect branches only, upon the ſame principles and model of the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, *without any incorporation or union with the Britiſh legiſlature.* But the ſecond propoſes to eſtabliſh *A grand Britiſh and American legiſlature*, by a *political union and incorporation of the Repreſentatives of the freemen of America* with the *King, Lords and Commons.*

3. By the *firſt*, the legiſlative acts of the Grand Council are made *ſubject to the negative of the King*, as repreſentative of the Britiſh ſtate, and afterwards to his *negative*, as one of the Branches of the Britiſh legiſlature. By the *ſecond, this negative in the Crown is rendered altogether unneceſſary and totally excluded*, by a direction, in one of the articles, that the acts of the Grand Council ſhall be immediately tranſmitted for the approbation or diſſent of the Parliament of Great-Britain, before they are valid. And thus theſe acts would only remain ſubject to the *negative of the Parliament*, while the Grand Council would alſo enjoy the *like negative* on all the acts of the Britiſh legiſlature, which concern their general intereſt and welfare, either "*civil, criminal* or *commercial.*"

4. The legiſlature of the firſt plan, and all its conſtituents, were to remain *ſubordinate to the authority of Parliament, although America is not there repreſented*, there being nothing either in the expreſſions, matter or implications of the plan to exclude it; but on the contrary an *expreſs acknowledgment of that authority.* But in the ſecond, this *ſubordination now ſo much complained of*, and the *great object* of the diſpute which is likely to involve America in ruin, *is taken away*, and a *remedy propoſed*, by an union of the Britiſh and American members of the ſtate upon *conſtitutional principles*, by which *the latter* is placed on a *par of power*, and will enjoy the ſame ſolid ſecurity for their *rights and freedom* with *the former*, as under this plan no money can be taken from them, no taxes laid, none of their manufactures reſtrained, or their commerce prohibited or burthened, *without their conſent.*

5. Thus we find, that *the firſt* plan propoſes no more than an union of the colonies, by a grand Aſſembly of their repreſentatives, ſubject to a negative on their acts in the Crown—and afterwards to the *repeal and controul of the parliamentary authority*, which leaves the *rights of America unreſtored*—the authority of Parliament over us *arbitrary*—and the eſſential grievances of America unredreſſed; while *the latter* propoſes a political union of the colonies with Great-Britain, in which the *rights* of the colonies are reſtored on the moſt ſolid principles of liberty, the parliamentary authority over them modified and rendered ſafe and conſtitutional, the cauſe and reaſon of our complaints removed, and a ſolid foundation laid for a permanent union and harmony between the two countries.

I could deſcend to many other particulars in which theſe plans materially differ; but this muſt be unneceſſary, as it cannot be thought ſtrange that they ſhould be ſubſtantially variant from each other, when impartial men will give themſelves time to reflect on the different circumſtances and motives which gave riſe to them. At the time when the firſt was propoſed, the ſupremacy of Parliament over the colonies was not queſtioned by any American. The deſign of the Congreſs was to propoſe ſome mode to his Majeſty, by which the colonies might be enabled to aſcertain the juſt proportion of aids that each ought to contribute towards their *general ſafety*, which was then imminently endangered by their *diſunion*, and to eſtabliſh ſome power to compel the refractory and unwilling to a performance of their general political duties among themſelves. Here the views of the firſt Congreſs reſted. But when the laſt met, the objects of their deliberations were infinitely more extenſive and important. Nothing leſs than the rights of the ſupreme authority of a great empire over its members, and the eſſential rights of a very reſpectable part of thoſe members, were the queſtions there agitated. The firſt plan was calculated to afford a remedy for the miſchiefs then under conſideration—The ſecond to remove the unhappy cauſe of the diſpute between Great-Britain and the colonies, by reſtoring America to her right of participating in the ſupreme authority, and reducing that authority to a conſtitutional exerciſe of its power over the colonies. Such being the obvious difference in the cauſes from which the plans originated, it was impoſſible, if they were in any ways calculated to anſwer the different ends in view, that they ſhould not be greatly different, both in their names and ſubſtance.

I ſhall offer but one argument more in vindication of the Delegate who propoſed the laſt plan, from the ungenerous calumny ſo undeſervedly thrown upon him, which will fully demonſtrate that he could entertain no deſign of taking from Doctor Franklin, or the Congreſs of 1754, the merit of the firſt. He carried with him to the Congreſs the plan of 1754, with the reaſons, under every article, which induced the then Commiſſioners to adopt them, *in the Doctor's own writing.* He ſhewed it to ſeveral of the members, as the plan propoſed *by the Doctor*, and agreed to *by the Commiſſioners.* He delivered it to one of the Delegates, without the leaſt injunction or reſerve.—From that Delegate it paſſed into the hands of ſeveral others, until the gentleman to whom it was firſt delivered could not, for ſome time, diſcover in whoſe hands to find it. This was done to enable the members to compare the two plans, to digeſt the better the one then propoſed, and if any addition could be made to it, that it might be done when it ſhould be taken into conſideration agreeable to the rule of the Congreſs.—Having little vanity in his compoſition, any applauſe which might ariſe from the merit of the plan never entered into his imagination. His mind was too earneſtly engaged in endeavouring to lend his aſſiſtance towards preſerving the rights of America, and eſtabliſhing a happy union of the two countries.—Theſe were his motives, his only motives; and he is ſtill of opinion, had the Delegates in Congreſs formed a conſtitutional ſyſtem of union upon the ſame or nearly alike principles, that great and beneficial effects would have flowed from it to America. It would have been acting the wiſe and prudent part of taking the beſt ground of defence firſt. It would have been aſking, what we have a right to demand, *an union with our brethren and fellow-ſubjects in Britain, on principles of liberty and government.* It would have attached to us innumerable friends in England and all the Britiſh dominions, whom by a contrary conduct we have loſt. It would have united us firmly and inſeparably among ourſelves, upon rational and ſupportable grounds, while the meaſures adopted have only tended to divide and weaken the Colonies. And ſhould the Adminiſtration have refuſed (contrary to what we had *then*, and more eſpecially *now*, reaſon to expect) ſo reaſonable and juſt a propoſition, as that of granting to the Americans the common conſtitutional rights of Britiſh ſubjects, in all probability, it would have left them ſupported by very few, if any, of the people, on whom they muſt rely for aids, to enable them to carry any ſcheme into execution.

C. E.

The plan of 1754 being publiſhed in Meſſrs. Bradfords paper, it is neceſſary to lay the one propoſed in 1774 before the public, that they may judge of their reſemblance, and how far the Pennſylvania Delegate has acted an inimical part to America in propoſing the laſt.

A PLAN of a propoſed UNION between GREAT-BRITAIN *and the* COLONIES.

THAT a Britiſh and American legiſlature, for regulating the adminiſtration of the general affairs of America, be propoſed and eſtabliſhed in America, including all the ſaid colonies; within, and under which government, each colony ſhall retain its preſent conſtitution, and powers of regulating and governing its own internal police, in all caſes whatever.

That the ſaid government be adminiſtered by a Preſident-General, to be appointed by the King, and a Grand Council, to be choſen by the Repreſentatives of the people of the ſeveral colonies, in their reſpective Aſſemblies, once in every three years.

That the ſeveral Aſſemblies ſhall chooſe members for the Grand-Council in the following proportions, viz.

New-Hampſhire,	Delaware Counties,
Maſſachuſetts-Bay,	Maryland,
Rhode-Iſland,	Virginia,
Connecticut,	North-Carolina,
New-York,	South-Carolina,
New-Jerſey,	and
Pennſylvania,	Georgia.

Who ſhall meet at the city of for the firſt time, being called by the Preſident-General, as ſoon as conveniently may be after his appointment.

That there ſhall be a new election of members for the Grand Council every three years; and on the death, removal or reſignation of any member, his place ſhall be ſupplied by a new choice, at the next ſitting of Aſſembly of the Colony he repreſented.

That the Grand Council ſhall meet once in every year, if they ſhall think it neceſſary, and oftner, if occaſions ſhall require, at ſuch time and place as they ſhall adjourn to, at the laſt preceding meeting, or as they ſhall be called to meet at, by the Preſident-General, on any emergency.

That the Grand Council ſhall have power to chooſe their Speaker, and ſhall hold and exerciſe all the like rights, liberties and privileges, as are held and exerciſed by and in the Houſe of Commons of Great-Britain.

That the Preſident-General ſhall hold his Office during the pleaſure of the King, and his aſſent ſhall be requiſite to all acts of the Grand Council, and it ſhall be his office and duty to cauſe them to be carried into execution.

That the Preſident-General, by and with the advice and conſent of the Grand-Council, hold and exerciſe all the legiſlative rights, powers, and authorities, neceſſary for regulating and adminiſtring all the general police and affairs of the colonies, in which Great-Britain and the colonies, or any of them, the colonies in general, or more than one colony, are in any manner concerned, as well civil and criminal as commercial.

That the ſaid Preſident-General and Grand Council, be an inferior and diſtinct branch of the Britiſh legiſlature, united and incorporated with it, for the aforeſaid general purpoſes; and that any of the ſaid general regulations may originate, and be formed and digeſted, either in the Parliament of Great-Britain or in the ſaid Grand Council, and being prepared, tranſmitted to the other for their approbation or diſſent; and that the aſſent of both ſhall be requiſite to the validity of all ſuch general acts or ſtatutes.

That in time of war, all bills for granting aids to the Crown, prepared by the Grand Council, and approved by the preſident General, ſhall be valid, and paſſed into a law, without the aſſent of the Britiſh Parliament.

***

POSTSCRIPT

TO THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2418.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

By this Day's Boston Mail we have received the following INTELLIGENCE, viz.

Extract of a Letter from Boston, April 19.

I HAVE taken up my pen to inform you, that last night, about eleven o'clock, 1000 of the beſt troops in a very ſecret manner embarked on board a number of boats at the bottom of the Common, and went up Cambridge river, and landed. (In the mean time they ſtopped every perſon going over the Neck or any ferry; however we ſoon found a way to get ſome men to alarm the country.) From thence they marched to Lexington, where they ſaw a number of men exerciſing; they ordered them to diſperſe, and immediately fired on them, killed eight men on the ſpot, and then marched to Concord. This alarmed the country, ſo that it ſeemed as if men came down from the clouds. This news coming to town the General ſent out another thouſand men, with a large train of artillery. In the mean time thoſe troops at Concord had ſet fire to the Court-houſe there.—We then had our men collected, ſo that an engagement immediately enſued, and the King's troops retreated very faſt, till they were reinforced with the laſt 1000 that the General ſent; but they did not ſtand long before the whole body gave way, and retreated very faſt, and our men kept up at their heels, loading and firing till they got to Charleſtown, where our men thought it not prudent to come any further, fearing the ſhips of war would be ordered to fire on Boſton and Charleſtown. They have gained a complete victory, and, by the beſt information I can get, moſt of the officers and ſoldiers are cut off.—There were two waggons, one loaded with powder and ball, the other with proviſions, guarded by ſeventeen men and an officer, going to the army, when ſix of our men way-laid them, ſhot two, wounded two, took the officer priſoner (the others took to the woods) and brought off the waggons. The engagement began about twelve o'clock, and continued till ſeven, in the mean time they retreated 20 miles. I have endeavoured to give you a few of the particulars, as near as I have been able, though I do not know whether I am wholly right. You muſt make allowances for bad writing and blunders, conſidering the ſituation we are in, not knowing but what the troops may have liberty to return the revenge on us. We have now at leaſt ten thouſand men round this town. It has been a moſt diſtreſſing day with us, but I pray God we may never have reaſon to be called to ſuch another."

Extract of a Letter from Boſton, dated April 20.

"I have yet an opportunity of writing to you from my own houſe, but how long that privilege is to continue God only knows. Yeſterday morning, or rather late in the night of the 18th, a brigade, or four regiments, were carried from the weſt part of the town, in boats of the men of war, to Cambridge, from whence they marched on towards Concord, which is about 20 miles from hence; on their way, in paſſing through Lexington, the troops came unexpectedly on a company of our country people (who are called Minute Men) that were early in the morning exerciſing with arms, without ammunition. The Officer of the troops is ſaid to have ordered them to lay down their arms;—the Captain replied, he was on his own ground, that his company were without ammunition, and had no intent but that of improving in the military art: After ſome altercation, report ſays the Captain and his men turned to go off, and that the Light Infantry fired on them, killed ſix, and wounded mortally two others. The troops continuing their rout to Concord, the country by the time of their getting there were alarmed, and our people, taking to a hill, began firing upon the troops with about 200 men, which number receiving continual additions, the troops were all the remainder of the day on their retreat to Charleſtown, and many of the Officers who have returned, ſay they never were in a hotter engagement. Many are killed on both ſides, and were left on the roads, neither ſide having time to collect their dead. Our people came to no regular battle, but annoyed their whole paſſage back. We could ſee the flaſhes, and hear the reports of the guns for hours, the warmeſt fire being about two miles from the town, where only water parted us.

"The marching of the troops to the water ſide was ſo ſudden and ſilent, that few of the inhabitants knew of it till next morning."

Extract of a Letter from Boſton, April 20.

"Yeſterday produced a ſcene the moſt ſhocking NEW-ENGLAND ever beheld.——Laſt Saturday P. M. orders were ſent to the ſeveral regiments quartered here, not to let their grenadiers or light infantry do any duty till further orders; upon which the inhabitants conjectured ſome ſecret expedition was on foot, and being upon the look-out, they obſerved three bodies on the move between ten and eleven o'clock on Tueſday night, obſerving a perfect ſilence in their march, towards the point oppoſite Phipps's farm, where boats were in waiting, that conveyed them over; the men appointed to alarm the country on ſuch occaſions, got over by ſtealth as early as the troops, and took their different routs.

"The firſt advice we had was about eight o'clock in the morning, when it was reported, that the troops had fired upon, and killed five men in Lexington, previous to which an officer came expreſs to his Excellency Governor Gage, when between eight and nine o'clock a brigade marched out, under the command of Earl Piercy, conſiſting of the marines, the Welſh Fuzileers, the 4th regiment, 47th and 38th, and two field pieces. About 12 o'clock it was given out by the General's Aid de Camp, that no perſon was killed, and that not a ſingle gun had been fired, which report was variouſly believed; but between one and two certain advices came, that eight were killed outright, and fourteen wounded, of the inhabitants of Lexington, who had about forty men drawn out early in the morning, near the Meeting-houſe Bridge; the party of light infantry and grenadiers, to the number of about 800, came up to them, and ordered them to diſperſe; the commander of them replied that they were only innocently amuſing themſelves with exerciſe; that they had not any ammunition with them, and therefore ſhould not moleſt or diſturb them.—Which anſwer not ſatisfying, the troops fired upon and killed 3 or 4; the others took to their heels, and the troops continued to fire, a few took refuge in the Meeting, when the ſoldiers ſhoved up the windows, and pointed their guns in and killed three;—thus much is the beſt I can learn of the beginning of that fatal day.

"You muſt naturally ſuppoſe that ſuch a piece of cruelty would rouſe the country, allowing the report to be true. The troops continued their march to Concord, entered the town, and refreſhed themſelves in the meeting and town-houſe.—In the latter place, they found ſome ammunition and ſtores belonging to the country, which finding they could not bring away, by reaſon the country people had occupied all the poſts around them, they therefore ſet fire to the houſe, which the people extinguiſhed, they ſet fire a ſecond time, which brought on a general engagement at about 11 o'clock.—The troops took two pieces of cannon from the countrymen, but their number increaſing, they ſoon regained them, and the troops were obliged to retreat towards town.—About noon they were joined by the other brigade under Earl Piercy, when another very warm engagement came on at Lexington, which the troops could not ſtand, therefore were obliged to continue their retreat, which they did with the bravery becoming Britiſh ſoldiers—but the country was in a manner deſperate—not regarding their cannon in the leaſt, and followed on till ſeven in the evening, by which time they got into Charleſtown, when they left off the purſuit, leſt they might injure the inhabitants. I ſtood upon the hill in town, and ſaw the engagement very plain, which was very bloody for 7 hours. It is conjectured that one half the ſoldiers at leaſt are killed. The laſt brigade was ſent over the ferry in the evening, to ſecure their retreat, where they are this morning entrenching themſelves upon Bunker's-Hill, till they could get a ſafe retreat to this town. It is impoſſible to learn any particulars, as the communication between town and country is at preſent broke off. They were till 10 laſt night bringing over their wounded, ſeveral of which are ſince dead, two Officers in particular. When I reflect and conſider that the fight was between thoſe, whoſe parents but a few generations ago were brothers, I ſhudder at the thought—and there is no knowing when our calamities will end."

Letters from New-York ſay, that the killed among the regulars amounted to 500.—Others ſay Lord Piercy and General Haldiman were among the dead.—Others ſay they were not.

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ble for Parliament to lay ta[x] there, wi[th] duce any thing in any degree adequate to their purpoſes.

Lord North confeſſed, that he rather imagined this propoſition would not be to the taſte of the Americans; and [be]came the [firſt] in America;—and therefore that [they] ſhould conſent to it.

On this ſide the debate was ſupported with remarkable force and ſpirit, by Mr. T. Townſhend, Mr. Fox, Col. [Barré] be taken by [the] time when we did not ſuffer the colonies to make the trial, and by ſuch arithmetic, to deduce the propriety of their paying in nearly an equal proportion with the peo-

ditions. And as none of them have been capable of offering to the public any other more perfect ſyſtem of union, this would certainly be acting the part of

others, until the gentleman to whom it was firſt delivered could not, for ſome time, diſcover in whoſe hand

it

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

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POSTSCRIPT

TO THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2418.

From the London Evening Poſt *of February* 25.

A circumſtantial account of the important debates in the American Committee, on Lord North's Motion of Monday laſt.

ON Sunday evening a Treaſury letter, deſiring an attendance in the Houſe for the next day, was ſent to the moſt active perſons in oppoſition, as well as to all thoſe who ſupport Miniſtry, as Lord North had a motion of importance to make. It is unuſual to ſend ſuch letters to the members who oppoſe. This meſſage therefore occaſioned much ſpeculation. Early on Monday it was univerſally given out, that Lord North intended to move a conciliatory propoſition, which would have a tendency to quiet the troubles that unhappily diſtract the Britiſh empire.

About four o'clock Sir Charles Whitworth took the chair in the American Committee. Lord North immediately roſe, and having laid open his deſign in a ſpeech of rather leſs than an hour, concluded with the following motion:

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that when the Governor, Council and Aſſembly, or General Court, of any of his Majeſty's provinces or colonies in America, ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the conditions, circumſtances, and ſituation of ſuch province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authority of the General Court, or General Aſſembly of ſuch province or colony, and diſpoſable by Parliament) and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo for the ſupport of the civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice, in the ſaid province or colony, it will be proper, if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved by his Majeſty, and the two Houſes of Parliament, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to forbear, in reſpect to ſuch province or colony, to levy any duty, tax or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any further duty, tax or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties, as it may be expedient to impoſe for the regulation of commerce. The net produce of the duties laſt mentioned to be carried to the account of ſuch province or colony reſpectively."

The motion was ſupported by Governor Pownal, Mr. Jenkinſon, Sir G. Elliot, Mr. Cornwall, and Mr. Wedderburne.

The principal arguments uſed by theſe Gentlemen, and particularly by Lord North, in favour of the propoſition, were the following: "That in the late Addreſs of the two Houſes, a promiſe was given to redreſs the grievances of the Americans. It was indeed impoſſible to define what Parliament ought to deem a real grievance, among the many factious complaints of the Americans. But as there was one point upon which they and others were moſt particularly clamorous, the matter of Taxation, it would be proper to come to a fair and indulgent explanation on that ſubject; and as many new reſtrictions on the trade of the Americans have been already propoſed, and as many more were intended, in that ſituation, the colonies ought fairly to know what they are to expect, and what is expected from them.

Juſtice and policy, he ſaid, required, that every perſon under any government ſhould be compelled to become contributory to that government, according to his ability and to the ſupport he derives from it. This principle ought to extend to the colonies, and to all other dependencies of this empire, juſt as much as to any part of Great-Britain; and the ſlighteſt relaxation of any penal or reſtrictive ſtatutes now made, or hereafter to be made, in conſequence of their diſobedience and contumacy, ought not to be ſo much as liſtened to, until they come to Parliament, and offer ſuch contributions, as that Sovereign Judge and Legiſlator ſhould decide to be their juſt and fair proportion, towards the common defence of the whole empire; and that this offer muſt be underſtood as the condition upon which we are to accept their allegiance.

This propoſition ought not to be ſettled by a Congreſs. Such a mode could only tend to promote factious combinations in the Colonies; who, as Colonies, have no ſort of relation among themſelves. They are all the Colonies of Great-Britain; and it is through her alone that they have any relation to each other.

At preſent the Quota which each colony ought to pay, cannot be ſettled; but the proportions (when the Americans come to make their offers) muſt be adjuſted upon the following ſtandard;—the wealth and population of of each Colony;—its advantages relatively to the other Colonies;—and its proportion to the wealth and other advantages taken together with her burthens and neceſſities of Great-Britain.

There had been much talk of the reſtrictions on the trade of the Colonies; but when the Goods which they take from this country only becauſe they are the beſt and cheapeſt, ſhall be deducted from the account of reſtriction, the Americans will have but little ground for exemption on that account; and they will be found ſo much on a par with the inhabitants of Great-Britain in commercial advantages, that reaſon and juſtice require they ſhould be put on a par with regard to their contributions; and to pay (after the above deduction) full as much in taxes as the people of Great-Britain. Seventy millions of debt in the laſt war was incurred ſolely on their account; and in equity the Americans ought to bear at leaſt their fair proportion of it. The army and navy of England are employed for their protection in common with the reſt of the Empire; they ought therefore to contribute both to the army and navy, and when a fleet is ſent to the Eaſt-Indies, the Colonies ought to pay their ſhare of the charges, juſt as well as when it is ſtationed on the coaſt of North-America: For this force being for the common benefit, the Colonies are virtually included in the protection derived from it, wherever it is employed.

As to the mode of taxation, provided the ſubſtantial ſupply is obtained, it is our intereſt to indulge the Colonies in this particular as much as we can; partly becauſe we may not be as knowing in the detail as the American aſſemblies, and we may oppreſs when we meant only to tax; and partly, becauſe it has been found almoſt impoſſible for Parliament to lay taxes there, which would produce any thing in any degree adequate to their purpoſes.

Lord North confeſſed, that he rather imagined this propoſition would not be to the taſte of the Americans; and would not be complied with by ſeveral of the Colonies. However, if but one of them ſubmitted, that one link of the chain would be broken; and if ſo, the whole would inevitably fall to pieces. This ſeparation would reſtore our Empire; and divide et impera was a maxim never held unfair or unwiſe in government. If this hope ſhould be fruſtrated, and that the propoſition ſhould do no good in America, it will not however fail of doing good in England. Firſt, it will ſtand as an eternal monument of the wiſdom and clemency, of the humanity and juſtice, of Britiſh government.—Secondly, it will ſhew to the traders and manufacturers of England, the temper and moderation of Parliament, and the obſtinacy and diſaffection of the Americans; and will of courſe ſupport them under the decay and loſs of trade, and all the miſeries of war. They will bear with patience all theſe temporary loſſes, when they are aſſured that they are incurred for the ſake of a large revenue, which is to eaſe them from the many and heavy taxes which at preſent oppreſs their induſtry.--Thirdly, it will animate the officers and ſoldiers we ſend out to America to a vigorous and manly exertion of their native courage, without doubt or ſcruple, when they are aſſured they no longer fight for phantom, and a vain empty point of honour, but for a ſubſtantial benefit to their country, which is to relieve her in her greateſt exigence.

That this is putting the quarrel at laſt upon a proper ground—a diſpute for revenue—a diſpute to compel America to come to the relief of Great-Britain. That it was no conceding propoſition—but what true policy muſt ſuggeſt if they had actually ſubdued America, and had her proſtrate at their feet. That it is not to abandon the authority of Parliament, but to confirm it; it is to enforce it in the moſt effectual manner, and for the moſt eſſential objects;—becauſe the taxing power is, by this reſolution, in the hands of Parliament; and to be exerciſed merely according to its diſcretion. All the vigorous meaſures, either by penal laws, or by the military force, are to go on exactly as before; and no further relaxation whatſoever is intended. This is the ultimatum.

If it ſhould ſeem to be abandoning the high ground taken in the addreſs, or to be contrary to the aſſurances ſo frequently given, "that no terms ſhould be held out to America previous to its ſubmiſſion," this is nothing (ſaid Lord North) but what is common. The greateſt powers have done it. In the war of the ſucceſſion it was a fundamental point, that no Prince of the Houſe of Bourbon ſhould ever ſit on the throne of Spain. This was ſeveral times repeated, and in the moſt ſolemn manner—ſuch polities are neceſſary to gain, or to animate allies—yet all the powers which compoſed this confederacy yielded, and a Prince of the Houſe of Bourbon did ſit, and one of the ſame Houſe does now ſit on the throne of Spain. In the Spaniſh war of 1739 we declared, that we would never treat with Spain until ſhe had given up the point of ſearch. Yet peace was made without her giving up this point, and the ſearch continues. Lord North added to theſe ſeveral other inſtances, in which great powers had abandoned their pretenſions, and diſappointed the hopes they had held out to their allies.

Such is the ſubſtance of the plan, and of arguments uſed in ſupport of it. The Houſe at firſt ſeemed ſtrangely agitated and divided. Almoſt all of thoſe who uſually ſupported Miniſtry, manifeſted ſo great a diſlike of the meaſure, that many apprehended Lord North, on the diviſion, would be found in a minority. On the other hand, ſeveral in oppoſition ſeemed unwilling to vote againſt any thing which carried with it even the name of conciliation with the Colonies. However, as the debate proceeded, the true nature and purpoſe of the propoſition were more fully developed. The oppoſition to it went different ways, and on totally different grounds. On one ſide it was oppoſed by Mr. Welbore Ellis, Vice Treaſurer of Ireland; by the Solicitor General of Scotland; by Mr. Adams, Mr. Ackland, and ſome others of the miniſterial members.

Mr. Ellis declared, that poſſibly he might differ from every other gentleman, and ſtand quite ſingle. But it was his opinion, the Houſe would be ſunk by the acceptance of the noble Lord's motion, into the loweſt ſtate of degradation. A very few days ago no leſs than three hundred of them had carried up to the Lords an Addreſs, declaring all the colonies in a ſtate of diſobedience, and one of them in actual rebellion;—an Addreſs offering their lives and fortunes for the ſuppreſſion of that rebellion;—an Addreſs making the previous ſubmiſſion of the Americans, in their humble petition to Parliament, and their acknowledgment of its authority, conditions indiſpenſable to all redreſs of grievances, real or imaginary. In a few days after, without any reaſon aſſigned, without any known variation of circumſtances, without any petition, ſubmiſſion, or acknowledgment whatſoever, for the Houſe to come to a reſolution directly contrary to the former, was the moſt humiliatory ſtroke to the dignity of Parliament, which in his long experience he had ever remembered. Nothing could ſo highly reflect upon its courage, honour, wiſdom and conſiſtency;—but as the ſubject was full of irritation, and as he was afraid, though a very old member, that he might be betrayed into ſome improper expreſſions, he choſe to ſit down without further diſcuſſion of a matter, which indeed ſpoke ſo fully for itſelf.

The ſame line of argument was taken by the other gentlemen on the court ſide, who oppoſed the motion upon the principle of its inconſiſtency with all the former declarations of Adminiſtration, and with the late Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament.

The gentlemen of the minority, who had oppoſed all meaſures of ſeverity towards America, declared, with a marked ſolemnity, that they came to the Houſe on the report of the change of meaſures, with a full reſolution of ſupporting any thing, which might lead in any way towards conciliation—but that they found the propoſition altogether inſidious in its nature, and therefore purpoſely rendered to the laſt degree obſcure and perplexed in its language. Inſtead of being at all fitted to produce peace, it was calculated to increaſe the diſorders and confuſions in America;—and therefore that they never could conſent to it.

On this ſide the debate was ſupported with remarkable force and ſpirit, by Mr. T. Townſhend, Mr. Fox, Col. Barre, Mr. Burke, Mr. Dunning, and Lord John Cavendiſh.

They readily admitted with Mr. Ellis, and with the Solicitor General of Scotland, that the propoſition was a contradiction to every thing that Parliament had declared; a ſhameful prevarication in Miniſters; and a mean departure from every declaration they had made. They were however willing to purchaſe peace by any humiliation of Miniſters, and by what was of far more moment, even by the humiliation of Parliament. That the meaſure was mean indeed, but not at all conciliatory. One benefit, however, was derived from it, for (ſaid Mr. Fox) it has re-eſtabliſhed the credit, and ſignalized the power, of the true conſtitutional Whiggiſh principle of reſiſtance. This had already reduced the proudeſt tyranny, had made it renounce its high declarations, and ſtoop to meanneſs and fraud, the ſure forerunner of rout and diſmay. That as Lord North had already been ſtaggered into this unheard of act of irreſolution and inconſtancy, there might be ſome hope of his proceeding to others which might be really lenient; if it were not the nature of inconſiſtency, not to proceed in any certain tract; and that the ſame want of a fixed principle which led him to renounce his firſt plan, might induce him perhaps as ſuddenly to return to it.

That the mode of argument on the ſide of Miniſtry was the moſt ridiculous that ever had been known in Parliament. They attempted to prove to one ſide of the houſe, that the meaſure was a conceſſion; and to the other, that it was a ſtrong aſſertion of authority—juſt on the ſilly principles of the tea act, which to Great-Britain was to be a duty of ſupply, to the Americans a tax of regulation.

They were likewiſe (they ſaid) aſtoniſhed at another extraordinary phænomenon. To this day, during the whole courſe of the American debates, the Miniſtry have daily and hourly denied their having any ſort of conteſt about an American revenue. That the whole was a diſpute for obedience to trade laws, and to the general legiſlative authority. Now they turn ſhort—and to conſole our manufacturers, and animate our ſoldiers, they tell them for the firſt time, "the diſpute is put on its true footing, and that the grand conteſt is, not for empty honour, but ſubſtantial revenue." But manufacturers and ſoldiers will not be ſo conſoled, or ſo animated; becauſe the revenue is as much an empty phantom, as the honour, and the whole ſcheme of the reſolution is oppreſſive, abſurd, and impracticable—and, what indeed the Miniſters confeſs, the Americans will not accept. It is oppreſſive; becauſe, it was never the complaint of the Americans that the mode of taxation was not left to themſelves; but that neither the amount and quantum of the grant, nor the application was in their free choice. This was their complaint, and their complaint was juſt. What elſe is it to be taxed by act of Parliament in which they are not repreſented, but for Parliament to ſettle the proportion of the payment, and the application of the money? This is the purport of the preſent reſolution. If an act of Parliament compelled the city of Amſterdam to raiſe an hundred thouſand pounds, is not Amſterdam as effectually taxed without its conſent, as if duties to that amount were laid upon that city? To leave them the mode may be of ſome eaſe as to the collection; but it is nothing to the freedom of granting; in which the colonies are ſo far from being relieved by this reſolution, that their condition is to be ten times worſe than ever.

For the minority contended, that it is far a more oppreſſive mode of taxing, than that hitherto uſed. For here no determinate demand is made. The Colonies are to be held in durance by troops, fleets, and armies, until ſingly and ſeparately they ſhall do—what? until they ſhall offer to contribute to a ſervice which they cannot know, in a proportion which they cannot gueſs, on a ſtandard, which they are ſo far from being able to aſcertain, that Parliament which is to hold it, has not ventured to hint what it is they expect. They are to be held priſoners of war, unleſs they conſent to a *ranſom*, by bidding at an auction againſt each other, and againſt themſelves, until the King and Parliament ſhall ſtrike down the hammer, and ſay "enough."

This ſpecies of auction to be terminated not at the diſcretion of the bidder, but at the will of the ſovereign power, was a kind of abſurd tyranny, which they challenged the Miniſters to produce any example of, in the practice of this or of any other nation. What was ſaid to be moſt like this method of ſetling the Colony Aſſemblies at gueſſing what contribution might be moſt agreeable to us in ſome future time, was the tyranny of Nebuchadnezzar, who having forgot a dream of his, ordered the aſſemblies of his wiſe men, on pain of death, not only to interpret his dream, but to *tell him what his dream was*.

To ſet the impracticability and abſurdity of this ſcheme in the ſtronger light, they aſked, in caſe an Aſſembly made an offer which ſhould not be thought ſufficient by Parliament, was not the buſineſs to walk back again to America? and ſo on, backwards and forwards, as often as the offer diſpleaſed Parliament? and thus, inſtead of obtaining peace by this propoſition, all our diſtractions and confuſions will be increaſed tenfold, and continued for ever.

It was ſaid indeed by the Miniſter, that this ſcheme will diſunite the Colonies.—Tricks in government had ſometimes, it was admitted, been ſucceſsful; but never, when they were known, avowed and hackneyed. That the Boſton Port Bill was a declared cheat, and accordingly far from ſucceeding; it was the very firſt thing that united all the Colonies againſt us, from Nova-Scotia to Georgia.

As to the pretended juſtice of this extorted contribution, from the debt incurred on the ſole account of America, Col. Barre ſaid it was falſe and futile. We muſt defend our dominions wherever they are attacked by our enemies—but to charge the part attacked as the cauſe of the burthen brought on by that defence, is ridiculous.--- It was not the ambition of the colonies, but the deſigns of France aiming at an empire in America, which cauſed that debt.

The idea of deducting the value of goods ſuppoſed to be taken by the coloniſts, becauſe we ſold cheap, at a time when we did not ſuffer the colonies to make the trial, and by ſuch arithmetic, to deduce the propriety of their paying in nearly an equal proportion with the peo-

ple of England (they ſaid) was of a piece with the reſt of the policy, and the argument of this profound project.

Mr. Burke ſtrongly declared againſt any ſcheme, which began by any mode of extorting Revenue. That every benefit, natural or political, muſt be had in the nature of things, and in its proper ſeaſon. Revenue from a free people muſt be the conſequence of peace, not the condition on which it is to be obtained. That if we attempt to aſſert this order, we ſhall have neither peace nor revenue. If we are reſolved to eat our grapes crude and ſour, inſtead of obtaining nouriſhment, we ſhall only ſet an edge on our own teeth, and thoſe of our poſterity for ever.

They all urged, therefore, for the reconſideration, until it could be brought to ſome agreement with common ſenſe: They moved, "that the Chairman do now leave the chair, and have leave to ſit again."

The Miniſter, diſtracted by an oppoſition from ſuch oppoſite quarters, ſeemed ready to ſink under it. His allies ſeemed on the point of deſertion, until the great Bute Standard was diſplayed by Sir Gilbert Elliot, when moſt of them fell again into order, and, though aſhamed and mortified, voted for the Miniſter.

The inſtantaneous effect of the few words ſpoken by the Standard Bearer, after Lord North had been five times on his legs, and only made matters worſe and worſe, was painted by Mr. Dunning in a vein of the moſt delicate irony.

The numbers on the diviſion were, Ayes 275, Noes 88.

NEW-YORK, April 20.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent MAJESTY.

The humble Petition of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Colony of NEW-YORK.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the General Aſſembly of the colony of New-York, beg leave moſt humbly to approach your Majeſty.

Inviolably attached to your perſon and government, to which we are bound by the ſtrongeſt ties of duty and affection, and in the fulleſt aſſurance that your paternal care is extended over *all your people*, as well the inhabitants of the new world, as thoſe who flouriſh and are happy under your more immediate influence in the old, we are emboldened to throw ourſelves at your Majeſty's feet, humble petitioners in behalf of the loyal colony which we repreſent.

Vouchſafe then, moſt gracious Sovereign, to attend to the prayer of your faithful ſubjects, and while we are pleading our own cauſe, and the cauſe of liberty and humanity, deign to conſider us as advocates for our ſiſter colonies alſo.

The preſent unhappy and unnatural diſputes between the parent ſtate and your Majeſty's American dominions, give us the deepeſt and moſt unfeigned concern. We lament it as one of the greateſt misfortunes, that the happy and peaceful harmony, which has hitherto ſubſiſted between us, ſhould now by any means be interrupted; and 'tis the earneſt and firſt wiſh of our hearts that it may be ſpeedily reſtored, and placed upon ſo permanent a baſis, as that neither time or accident may be ever able to diſturb it.

We acknowledge, with the warmeſt gratitude, the favour and protection of our mother country, which, flowing from policy, dictated by wiſdom and humanity, hath enabled us to become ſo important a part of the Britiſh empire; and we beſeech your Majeſty to believe us, when we aſſure you, that we ſtill retain the duty and affection of children, that we love and reverence our venerable parent, and that no calamity would be ſo truly afflicting to us as a ſeparation from her. We acknowledge there are appearances which may be conſtrued to our diſadvantage, and that ſeveral of the meaſures purſued by the colonies are by no means juſtifiable; yet, while we diſapprove and condemn them, we entreat you, as the indulgent Father of your people, to view them in the moſt favourable light, and to conſider them as the honeſt, tho' diſorderly, ſtruggles of Liberty, not the licentious efforts of Independance.

Your Majeſty's American ſubjects have hitherto been in a ſtate of infancy, and till lately have ſubmitted implicitly, and without repining, to the authority of the parent ſtate: They have now reached the period of maturity, and think themſelves entitled to their birthright, an equal participation of Freedom with their fellow-ſubjects in Britain. It is with this view we now addreſs your Majeſty. We mean not to become independent of the Britiſh Parliament; on the contrary, we chearfully acknowledge our ſubordination to it as the grand legiſlature of the empire; we wiſh only to enjoy the rights of Engliſhmen, and to have that ſhare of liberty, and thoſe privileges ſecured to us, which we are entitled to upon the principles of our *free and happy Conſtitution.* Permit us, therefore, moſt gracious Sovereign, to lay our grievances before you, which we now do with the greateſt humility, and in the fulleſt aſſurance, that your royal juſtice and clemency will be exerted in our behalf.

Your Majeſty's ſubjects in this colony think it eſſential to freedom, and the undoubted right of Engliſhmen, that no taxes ſhould be impoſed on them without *their conſent* given perſonally, or by their repreſentatives.—This right we do not at preſent enjoy, inaſmuch as the Britiſh Parliament (in which we have no repreſentation) have claimed and exerciſed a right of making laws, binding upon us in all caſes whatſoever. This claim, and this exerciſe of unlimited power by the Parliament, we eſteem a grievance of the moſt dangerous nature, and directly tending to the ſubverſion of our conſtitutional liberties. We are willing, to the utmoſt of our abilities, to contribute our proportion to the ſupport of government; but we would do it in a conſtitutional manner, by the interpoſition of the Colony Legiſlature.

We likewiſe beg leave to declare to your Majeſty, that we conſider the Acts of Parliament raiſing a revenue in America, but more eſpecially thoſe to provide for the ſupport of civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in the colonies, and extending the courts of admiralty beyond their ancient limits, giving them a concurrent juriſdiction, in cauſes heretofore cognizable only in the courts of common law, and by that means depriving the American ſubjects of a trial by jury, as grievous and deſtructive of our rights and privileges.

That the Act of Parliament authorizing the apprehenſion of perſons reſident in the colonies, on ſuſpicion of certain offences, and ſending them out of the ſame to be tried, is dangerous to the lives and liberties of your Majeſty's American ſubjects, as it deprives them of a trial by a Jury of the Vicinage, which in all caſes is the grand ſecurity and birthright of Engliſhmen.

That we humbly conceive, the Act requiring the legiſlature of this colony to provide for the ſervices therein mentioned, and the other for ſuſpending the legiſlative power thereof, till ſuch requiſition ſhould be complied with, were unconſtitutional, and tended to deſtroy that confidence, which we had always repoſed in the mother country.

That the impoſition of duties upon articles of commerce imported from Great-Britain, is oppreſſive and impolitic, as it gives the greateſt encouragement to illicit trade, and operates as a prohibition on our commerce with the mother country, which for the mutual advantage of both, we conceive, ought to be free and unreſtrained.

That the Act paſſed in the fourteenth year of your Majeſty's reign, impoſing duties upon certain articles imported into the province of Quebec (the limits whereof by an Act of the ſame year are ſo extended, as to comprehend all the Indian country from Hudſon's Bay, to the mouth of the Ohio river) and reſtricting the importation of thoſe dutied articles to the port of St. John, on the river Sorel, is injurious to this colony, as it almoſt entirely deſtroys our important Indian trade; that port being ſo very remote from this and the other colonies, that the conveyance of goods thither, for the proſecution of the traffick, muſt unavoidably be attended with ſo enormous an expence, as well nigh amounts to a total prohibition;—the unmerited diſcrimination made by the firſt above mentioned Act in favour of the ſugar colonies, by ſubjecting the continental colonies to a larger duty on particular articles, is ſo detrimental to the intereſt of this colony, that we cannot avoid complaining of it to your Majeſty as a grievance.

We likewiſe think the Act prohibiting the legiſlature of this colony from paſſing any law, for the emiſſion of paper currency to be a legal tender therein, is diſadvantageous to the growth and commerce thereof; an abridgment of your Majeſty's prerogative (in the preſervation of which we are deeply intereſted) and a violation of our legiſlative rights; and may hereafter diſable your Majeſty's ſubjects, upon proper requiſition, and upon certain emergencies, from granting ſuch aids as may be neceſſary for the general ſafety of the empire.

The Act for the regulation of the government of Quebec we muſt beg leave to mention alſo to your Majeſty, as the extenſion of that province, and the indulgence granted by it to Roman catholics, have given great uneaſineſs to the minds of many of your Majeſty's American ſubjects.

The late Act for ſhutting up the Port of Boſton, and altering the charter of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, we preſume not to mention to your Majeſty, without firſt aſſuring you, that we in many inſtances diſapprove of the conduct of that province, and beſeeching your gracious interpoſition in their favour; we cannot however help obſerving, that thoſe Acts eſtabliſh a dangerous precedent, by inflicting puniſhment without formality of a trial.

With the higheſt ſatisfaction, moſt gracious Sovereign, we reflect on your royal declaration from the throne at your happy acceſſion, that it was eſſential to the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, and one of the beſt ſecurities to the rights and liberties of your ſubjects, that your judges ſhould hold their commiſſions *during good behaviour*; permit us then to pray, that you will be graciouſly pleaſed to remove the diſtinction between your ſubjects in England and thoſe in America, by commiſſioning your judges here to hold their offices on the ſame tenure: In which caſe, we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we ſtand ready to give ſuch adequate and permanent ſalaries, as will render them independent of the people.

We have now, moſt gracious Sovereign, ſtated our grievances to your Majeſty; we have done it, we truſt, with all the reſpect due to the beſt of Kings, and with that decent freedom becoming the repreſentatives of a faithful, ancient and loyal colony; and we have not the leaſt doubt, but that by your merciful mediation and interpoſition, we ſhall obtain the deſired redreſs, and have ſuch a ſyſtem of government confirmed to us by your Majeſty, and your two Houſes of Parliament, as will ſufficiently aſcertain and limit the authority claimed by the Britiſh legiſlature over this colony, and ſecure to us thoſe juſt and invaluable Rights and Privileges which all your Majeſty's ſubjects are entitled to. This, moſt gracious Sovereign, is the ſum of our wiſhes, and the end of our deſires; and we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we are convinced this will be the only effectual method of quieting the minds of your Majeſty's faithful American ſubjects, and of reſtoring that harmony and cordial union between the mother country and us, which is ſo eſſential to the welfare and proſperity of both.—We beſeech your Majeſty to believe, that our earneſt prayer to heaven is, that your Majeſty may continue long the happy and beloved monarch of a brave, a free, a virtuous and united people, and that your children after you may continue to fill the Britiſh throne to the lateſt generations.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,

JOHN CRUGER, Speaker.

Aſſembly Chamber, City of New-York,
the 25th day of March, 1775.

To the Right Honourable the LORDS SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL of GREAT-BRITAIN, in Parliament aſſembled.

The Memorial of his Majeſty's faithful Subjects the REPRESENTATIVES of the Colony of NEW-YORK, in General Aſſembly convened.

May it pleaſe your Lordſhips,

WE, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Repreſentatives of the colony of New-York, in General Aſſembly convened, are conſcious, when we addreſs your Lordſhips, that we are applying to a body who have ever been diſtinguiſhed for the firmeſt attachment to the principles of liberty, and that happieſt reſult of them, the Britiſh conſtitution.

We acknowledge ourſelves and the people we repreſent, ſtrictly bound by the ties of faith and allegiance to our moſt gracious Sovereign, that we juſtly owe the ſame faith and allegiance as are due to him from his ſubjects in Great-Britain; that we regard him with the utmoſt veneration, and that we ſhall ever be ready to contribute to his ſervice, and to ſupport the dignity of his crown and government.

We eſteem ourſelves happy in our connection with the parent ſtate, whoſe true intereſts are inſeparably united with our own; and we are fully ſenſible, that none but the enemies of both countries could ever wiſh to diſjoin them.

Impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, we conſider ourſelves as parts of one great empire, in which it is neceſſary there ſhould be ſome ſupreme regulating power. But though we acknowledge the exiſtence of ſuch power, yet we conceive it by no means comprehends a right of binding us in all caſes whatſoever; becauſe a power of ſo unbounded an extent would totally deprive us of ſecurity, and reduce us to a ſtate of the moſt abject ſervitude.

The colonies, as your Lordſhips know, were not in contemplation when the forms of the Britiſh conſtitution were eſtabliſhed; it followed therefore from its principles, when colonization took place, that the coloniſts carried with them all the rights they were entitled to in the country from which they emigrated; but as from their local circumſtances, they were precluded from ſharing in the repreſentation in that legiſlature in which they had been repreſented, they of right claimed and enjoyed a legiſlature of their own, always acknowledging the King, or his repreſentative, as one branch thereof; this right they have pointedly, repeatedly, and zealouſly, aſſerted as what only could afford them that ſecurity which their fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain enjoy, under a conſtitution, at once the envy and admiration of ſurrounding nations; becauſe no money can be raiſed upon the ſubject in Great-Britain, nor any law made that is binding on him, without the concurrence of thoſe who have been elected by the people to repreſent them.

For what happineſs can the coloniſts expect, if their lives and properties are at the abſolute diſpoſal of others, and that power which when reſtrained within its juſt bounds, would diſpenſe light and heat to the whole empire, may be employed like a devouring flame, to conſume and deſtroy them?

Your Lordſhips will excuſe, nay, we doubt not, will commend us for ſpeaking at this important juncture, with the freedom becoming the Repreſentatives of a free people, when addreſſing ourſelves to this moſt illuſtrious body.

We therefore beg leave, on this occaſion, to declare, that we conceive the people of the colonies entitled to equal Rights and Privileges with their fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain.

That upon theſe principles, it is a grievance of a moſt alarming nature, That the Parliament of Great-Britain ſhould claim a right to enact laws binding the colonies in all caſes whatſoever.

Incompatible as this claim is with the very idea of freedom, your Lordſhips cannot wonder that the colonies ſhould expreſs an invincible repugnance to it. Abſolute and uncontroulable power in any man, or body of men, neceſſarily implies abſolute ſlavery in thoſe who are ſubject to it, even ſhould ſuch a power not be carried into execution: yet let it be remembered, that the liberties of an Engliſhman are his rights, and that freedom conſiſts not in a mere exemption from oppreſſion, but in a right to ſuch exemption, founded on law and principles of the conſtitution.

But your Lordſhips cannot be ignorant that this claim has been exerciſed in ſuch a manner as to give the coloniſts the utmoſt uneaſineſs, and the moſt unexceptionable grounds of complaint.

Duties, for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, have been impoſed upon ſeveral articles imported directly from Great-Britain, or the Britiſh colonies, and on foreign wines, an article which does not in the leaſt interfere with the products of Great-Britain, or any of its colonies.

The juriſdiction of the Admiralty courts has been extended beyond its antient limits; the judges of thoſe courts inveſted with new and unconſtitutional powers; the ſubjects in America, in many caſes, diveſted of that invaluable privilege, a trial by jury, and a diſcrimination highly injurious, held up between us and our fellow ſubjects in Great-Britain.

Acts have been paſſed for the purpoſe of ſuſpending the legiſlature of this colony from the exerciſe of its conſtitutional powers, till it ſhould comply with requiſitions which it had before judged improper; and laying an unreaſonable reſtraint upon us, with reſpect to the emiſſion of a paper currency to be a legal tender within the colony.

Officers employed in the adminiſtration of juſtice have been rendered independent of the people, with reſpect both to their ſalaries, and the tenure of their commiſſions, whereby they are freed from thoſe checks to which, as ſervants of the public, they ought to be ſubject, although the repreſentatives of the people have ever been ready, and now declare their willingneſs to make ſuitable proviſion for their ſupport.

New and unconſtitutional Acts have been paſſed, and conſtructions made of an old one, by which the American ſubject is directed to be tried for offences, either real or ſuppoſed; not in the place where the fact was committed, where his witneſſes reſide, and their characters are known, but in a ſtrange country, where his witneſſes may not attend, and where their credibility cannot be aſcertained.

We are extremely unhappy that occaſion has been given us to add to the catalogue of our grievances, the laws enacted in the laſt ſeſſion of the late Parliament, for ſhutting up the port of Boſton,—for altering the government of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay—and for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in certain caſes in that province.

Although it is not our intention to enter into a juſtification of the meaſures which occaſioned thoſe Acts, or to intimate an approbation of the mode purſued for redreſſing the grievances of which they have been productive; yet we cannot help viewing them as forming precedents of ſo dangerous a nature, as muſt render the privileges, the property, and even the lives of all his Majeſty's American ſubjects precarious and inſecure.

By other Acts of the ſame ſeſſion, the bounds of the province of Quebec are conſiderably extended; the Roman catholic religion throughout that province may be conſtrued to be eſtabliſhed and ſubjects in America, in many caſes, diveſted of that invaluable privilege, a trial by jury, and a diſcrimination between the continental and other colonies, injurious to the former, but in the eſtabliſhment of the port of entry, cannot fail totally to deprive this colony of an extenſive and important commerce, which it formerly carried on with the native Indian inhabitants of that vaſt tract of country, now included within the bounds of that government.

Theſe are the principal grievances under which our conſtituents at preſent labour; but though we conceive it our duty thus fully to lay them before your Lordſhips, we beg leave to aſſure you, that we ſhall always cheerfully ſubmit to the conſtitutional exerciſe of the ſupreme regulating power, lodged in the King, Lords, and Commons of Great-Britain; and to all Acts calculated for the general weal of the empire, and the due regulation of the trade and commerce thereof.

We conceive this power includes a right to lay duties upon all articles imported directly into the colonies, from any foreign country or plantation, which may interfere with products or manufactures of Great-Britain, or any other part of his Majeſty's dominions; but that it is eſſential to freedom, and the undoubted rights of our conſtituents, that no taxes be impoſed on them, but with their conſent given perſonally, or by their lawful repreſentatives.

Whilſt therefore we entertain ſuch diſpoſitions of obedience to the lawful powers of government; of allegiance to our moſt gracious Sovereign, and attachment to the parent country: We humbly hope that your Lordſhips will aid and concur in redreſſing our grievances,—removing all cauſes of diſſention with Great-Britain,—and eſtabliſhing our rights and privileges upon a ſolid and laſting foundation. And your memorialiſts ſhall ever pray.

By Order of the General Aſſembly,

JOHN CRUGER, Speaker.

Aſſembly Chamber, City of New-York,
the 25th day of March, 1775.